The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,218 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1888.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.
BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, from Bombay, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday.
† B. L. CATHAY	2983	500	M. de Horne	3rd Feb.
B. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	10th ,,
M. L. VERONA	3116	500	W. D. Mudie	17th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	24th ,,
M. L. COROMANDEL	4496	800	L. Reeves	2nd Mar.
B. L. BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th ,,
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th ,,
B. L. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
M. L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	30th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. MASILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	13th ,,
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th ,,
M. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.

The steamers marked L proceed to London via Malta, Gibraltar, and Plymouth. Those marked B L to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.

† By this vessel passengers for Marseilles tranship at Suez.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	3rd Feb.
DECCAN	3429	550	P. W. Case	17th ,,
SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	2 Mar.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Jan. 1, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 530, ,, 350.

First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th March.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Feb.	10th April.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, at SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BISAGNO	,,	On the 18th Feb. 1888.
STURA	...	,, 10th Mar. 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 17, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	15th Feb.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewesich	4,600	650	7th March.
TITANIA	M Garofolich	4,200	600	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

IMPERATOR .... C. Bechtinger .... 25th Feb.
PANDORA .... A. Trebitz .... 25th March.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above *rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 15th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	14th Feb.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Jan. 25, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	28th Jan. '88.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	3rd Mar.'88
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	17th ,,
ASIA	J. Craig	3550	480	31st ,,
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	5000	500	14th April
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	5th May
NUBIA	T. Knox	3551	480	19th ,,
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	31st ,,
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ARMENIA .... George Read .... 3395 480 15th Feb.

Passengers by s.s. "Armenia" can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay. 19th Jan., 1888. Agents.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	Will sail on or about
APOLLO	3,200	J. Douglas	1st Feb. 1888.

THIS steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of first-class passengers. Saloon and Cabins on deck amidships.

Fitted with electric light. Stewardess carried. Passages at moderate rates. For particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, Forbes Street, [illegible]th Jan., 1888.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd February, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 6th February (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,985 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st February, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 23rd February, at 5 p. m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "NAVARINO," 3,400 tons, on TUESDAY, 14th February, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th January, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3568	400	28th Jan.
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3432	400	15th Feb.

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon and Stewardes.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. EDEN HALL	A. B. McDougall	3613	400	10th Mar.
S.S. KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2700	300	12th Apr.
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3568	400	30th ,,
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3432	400	15th May

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. MERTON HALL	C. Barnes	5100	500	30th Mar.
S.S. WERNETH HALL	T. Collin	5100	500	25th May

These steamers have been especially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines and carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th Jan., 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDSMAN" will sail for Zanzibar, on MONDAY, the 6th February. For Freight or Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
"CLAN SINCLAIR"	3,000	C. E. Darley	10th Mar. 1888.
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	22nd Apl. ,,

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	on or about
"CLAN MURRAY"	2,100	E. Worfolk,	10th Feb. 1888.

This steamer carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess, and passages are granted at reduced rates.

For particulars as to passage money, Cabins, Plan &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 20th Jan., 1888.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports. Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THERMOMETERS.

	Rs.	a.
Bath Metal Scale, in Japanned Case...Rs. 2-8 to	2	12
Bath Enamel Tube, in case...Rs. 3-12 to	4	8
House in Boxwood, Fahr and Cent. graduation... Re. 1-8 to	3	8
Kew Observatory Pattern, in Copper Case with verification	10	0
Pocket, in Revolving German Silver Case. Rs. 7 to	8	0
Chemical Enamel Tube Fahr and Cent. Scale...	8	8
Chemical with Fahrenheit Scale in insulated glass cylinder	6	0
Self-Registering, Max and Min, on Oak. Rs. 13-8 to	30	0
Self-Registering, Max and Min, in Case for Travellers...Rs. 19 to	25	0
Maximum and Minimum Combined Six's Principle in Japanned Case with Magnet	9	0

MAGNETIC COMPASSES.

In Round Brass Cases, with Stop......Rs. 3-8 to	5	0
In Round Electrum do. ...Rs. 4-4 to	6	0
In Mahogany do.	3	8
In Round Watch Shaped do. ...Rs. 6-8 to	5	8
In Round Leather Case, Needle on Agate Cap...	3	8
Symon's Patent Unmistakable true north Card Dials, in square Mahogany Case with Agate Caps	6	8
Universal alterable from Floating to Needle Compass ...Rs. 14-0 to	22	0

MAGNETIC SUNDIALS.

Pocket Size, for any Latitude with Agate Cap...	5	0
,, ,, ,, ,, with Stop	6	4
,, ,, ,, ,, in bronzed metal case	7	0
Universal, for any position North or South of the Line...Rs. 27-8 to	60	0

HYGROMETERS.

MASON'S STANDARD, Indelible figures on porcelain	27	0

RADIOMETERS.

CROOKE'S PATTERN, of perfect finish........	12	0

ANEROID BAROMETERS.

EXTREMELY SENSITIVE 2½ inch, silvered metal dial revolving altitude scale up to 10,000 feet and Circular Thermometer in Morocco Case, Rs. 45. Watch pocket size ...	45	0

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
CHEMIST AND IMPORTERS OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HERMITAGE
CHOICEST AUSTRALIAN VINTAGE.
Similar to the Highest Class Claret.
Per dozen, Rs. 19.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

TO HOSPITAL DISPENSSARIES. RAILWAY COMPANIES, SURGEONS. PLANTERS, ETC

TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, are prepared to supply DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICAL APPLIANCES, MEDICINE CHESTS, etc., specially selected to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate, on exceedingly advantageous terms. T. & Co.'s large and extensive dealings enable them to buy in the best markets at the lowest rates, thus placing them in a position to fill indents at considerably cheaper rates than goods can be obtained by private import from Europe. The saving of time gained by purchasing on the spot is worthy of consideration at all times, and in the case of MEDICINE, DRUGS, etc., cannot be overrated.

SPECIAL WHOLESALE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS
GREAT SALE
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY, &c.,
MRS. LAKE'S ENTIRE STOCK WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.
NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.
TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

MRS. LAKE
MAISON DE MODES. RAMPART ROW.

Black Dress Silks and Satins.
Coloured Dress Silks and Satins.
Black and Coloured Trimming Satins.
Black and Coloured Silk Velvets.
Coloured Cashmeres and Veilings.
Coloured Flannels and Serges.
White and Cream figured Muslins.
Coloured Zephyrs and Sateens.
White and Cream Piece Laces.
Black Silk Piece Laces and Flouncings.
Coloured Indian Muslins and Lawns.
Coloured Tulles for Ball Dresses.
Coloured Spotted Crepés, etc., etc.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich White Silks and Satins.
Rich White Moires and Brooches.
Bridal Wreathes and Flowers.
Lace Handkerchiefs, Silk Hose, Corsets.
White Dress Tulles and Nets.
White Laces, Flouncings, and Edgings.
White China Crépes and Indian Muslin, etc.

Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets.
French Flowers and Velvet Leaves.
White Black and Coloured Feathers.
Aigrettes, Ostrich Tips and Wings.
Ribbons and Laces in all Widths.
Boys' Sailor Hats and Collars.
Ladies' Black and White Silk Hose.
White and Black Boots and Shoes.
French Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Gloves.
Ladies' and Children's Collars and Cuffs.
Infants' Cloaks, Hoods, and Pellisses.
White and Coloured Swiss Embroideries.
Novelties of every Description, etc.

MOURNING.

Rich Black Silks, Satin, Merveilleaux, etc.
Black Cashmere, Nuns Veilings, Llama.
Black, White and Grey Striped Zephyrs.
Black Jet Evening Bodices.
Black Crépes, Beaded Laces, and Edgings.
Black Dress Tulles and Nets.
Black Ribbons, Chenille, & Jet Ornaments, etc.

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
THE HOLTA COMPANY'S TEAS AND PHILLIPS & CO'S MIXTURE OF THE HOLTA TEA.

Holta Mixture, very choice, Re. 1-6 per lb. ; Plantation Mixture, very good and strong, As. 14 per lb ; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-8 per lb.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

457 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots, best quality .... Rs. 118, plain quality Rs. 100.
500 ,, Express, 5 Do. do. .... Rs. 130, do. do. Rs. 110.
500 ,, ,, Single Shot, Winchesters .... Rs. 65
Cartridges per 100 for 450 Rifles .... Rs. 11 | Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles Rs. 17
,, ,, 100 ,, 500 ,, ... ,, 13 | ,, ,, ,, 2500 ,, ,, 22

Apply to
KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

IF LEAVING BOMBAY
BY WAY OF THE
BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION
AND WANTING
BOOKS OR NEWSPAPERS,
WINES, SPIRITS OR WATERS
PROVISIONS OR ANYTHING ELSE,
FOR THE JOURNEY
PLEASE CALL AT
PHILLIPS AND COMPANY'S
NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION.

LIPP'S PIANOS
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.
2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.
3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chregraph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front...	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA
1, East Street,
Opposite the Napier Hotel.

DRESS SUITS.

"AS NOW WORN."

HOAR & CO.'S "SPECIALITE."—Extra Light Weight.

"*SUPERIOR FINISH.*"

SUPERFINE BLACK ROYAL TWILLED DRESS CASHMERE, very Elastic, without gloss, now generally demanded, Rich Satin Linings, and Corded Silk Breast Facings ...	Rs. 85, Rs. 100 Rs. 120, Rs. 150
THIN BLACK WEST-OF-ENGLAND Broadcloth, lined Rich Silk, from...	Rs. 90
A SPECIALITY—The lightest cloth-made, FINE BLACK INDIANA Dew-proof Overcoats, "Extra Light," to cover Suit...	Rs. 100. Rs. 36.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH OR V. P. P. 12½ per cent. = 2 Annas in the Rupee.

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c., } BOMBAY.

SUPERB TEAS
FROM
COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB, AND ASSAM TEAS.

SEASON 1887.

WE are the SOLE and SPECIAL AGENTS in BOMBAY and POONA for the KANGRA VALLEY TEA COMPANY, Limited, and the SOLE and SPECIAL AGENTS in Bombay and Poona, for a special growth of the finest Indian Tea at a Garden in Assam.

These Teas are, without hesitation in saying, the finest and best obtainable anywhere, and are fetching at Calcutta and London Auction Sales the heaviest figures for 1887 growths.

ORANGE PEKOE.—A very deliciously flavoured Rich Tea, the pick of "Kangra" Teas, strongly recommended, Re. 1-6 per lb.
PEKOE SOUCHONG.—"Assam," a delightful Tea, yielding a perfect infusion nearly free from Tannin, Re. 1-4 per lb. ; 10 lbs. at Re. 1-2 per lb.
PEKOE.—"Kangra Valley," a full flavoured Tea with bright strong infusion, Re. 1-3 per lb.
PEKOE.—"Assam," a fragrant high class Tea, recommended, Re. 1 per lb. ; 10 lbs. at 14 annas per lb.
PEKOE SOUCHONG.—"Kangra," a good family Tea, giving a strong infusion.
HOUSEHOLD MIXTURE.—Suitable for Canteens, Schools, &c., 10 annas per lb.
SOUCHONG—In ½ Chests.

Special Terms on Application.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.,
TEA MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES AND NOVELTIES.
JUST UNPACKED

AN extensive and unrivalled collection of the JAPANESE, CHINESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES, suitable for Christmas, Weddings, Birthday Presents and for general Gifts, House uses, &c.

JINRIKSA (Chinese Conveyances), single and double, of a very light and durable nature.

All the things are priced exceedingly cheap.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

HAT DEPARTMENT

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE have received ex. S. S. "BALLAARAT," a large and choice shipment of FELT and TWEED HATS and SILK DRESS HATS, the most recent approved London shapes, specially made for us, and of superior Finish. ALL SIZES AND COLORS NOW WORN.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

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GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	3rd Feb.
DECCAN	3429	550	P. W. Case	17th „
SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	2 Mar.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Jan. 1, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th March.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Feb.	10th April.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO ...	On the 18th Feb. 1888.
STURA ...	„ 10th Mar. 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 17, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	15th Feb.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewesich	4,600	650	7th March.
TITANIA	M Garofolich	4,200	600	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

Steamer	Captain	Date
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	25th Feb.
PANDORA	A. Trebitz	25th March.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	14th Feb.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 80, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Jan. 25, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	28th Jan. '88.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	3rd Mar. '88
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	17th „
ASIA	J. Craig	3550	480	31st „
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	5000	500	14th April
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	5th May
NUBIA	T. Knox	3551	480	19th „
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	31st „
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel	Commander	Tons	H.P.	To sail
ARMENIA	George Read	3395	480	15th Feb.

Passengers by s.s. "Armenia" can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 19th Jan., 1888. Agents.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	Will sail on or about
APOLLO	3,200	J. Douglas	1st Feb. 1888.

THIS steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of first-class passengers. Saloon and Cabins on deck amidships.

Fitted with electric light. Stewardess carried. Passages at moderate rates. For particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Forbes Street, [illegible]th Jan., 1888.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd February, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 6th February (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,985 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st February, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 23rd February, at 5 p. m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "NAVARINO," 3,400 tons, on TUESDAY, 14th February, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Bombay, 30th January, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. ASTON HALL	J A. Hill	3568	400	28th Jan.
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3432	400	15th Feb.

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon and Stewardes.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. EDEN HALL	A. B. McDougall	3613	400	10th Mar.
S.S. KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2700	301	12th Apr.
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3568	400	30th „
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3432	400	15th May

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. MERTON HALL	C. Barnes	5100	500	30th Mar.
S.S. WERNETH HALL	T. Collin	5100	500	25th May

These steamers have been especially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines and carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th Jan., 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDSMAN" will sail for Zanzibar, on MONDAY, the 6th February. For Freight or Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
"CLAN SINCLAIR"	3,000	C. E. Darley	10th Mar. 1888.
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	22nd Apl. „

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	on or about
"CLAN MURRAY"	2,100	E. Worfolk	10th Feb. 1888.

This steamer carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess, and passages are granted at reduced rates.

For particulars as to passage money, Cabins, Plan &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 20th Jan., 1888.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THERMOMETERS.

	Rs.	a.
Bath Metal Scale, in Japanned Case...Rs. 2-8 to	2	12
Bath Enamel Tube, in case...Rs. 3-12 to	4	8
House in Boxwood, Fahr and Cent. graduation... Re. 1-8 to	3	8
Kew Observatory Pattern, in Copper Case with verification	10	0
Pocket, in Revolving German Silver Case. Rs. 7 to	8	0
Chemical Enamel Tube Fahr and Cent. Scale...	8	8
Chemical with Fahrenheit Scale in insulated glass cylinder	6	0
Self-Registering, Max and Min, on Oak. Rs. 13-8 to	30	0
Self-Registering, Max and Min, in Case for Travellers...Rs. 19 to	25	0
Maximum and Minimum Combined Six's Principle in Japanned Case with Magnet	9	0

MAGNETIC COMPASSES.

	Rs.	a.
In Round Brass Cases, with Stop......Rs. 3-8 to	5	0
In Round Electrum do. ...Rs. 4-4 to	6	0
In Mahogany do.	3	8
In Round Watch Shaped do. ...Rs. 6-8 to	5	8
In Round Leather Case, Needle on Agate Cap...	3	8
Symon's Patent Unmistakable true north Card Dials, in square Mahogany Case with Agate Caps	6	8
Universal alterable from Floating to Needle Compass...Rs. 14-0 to	22	0

MAGNETIC SUNDIALS.

	Rs.	a.
Pocket Size, for any Latitude with Agate Cap...	5	0
„ „ „ „ with Stop	6	4
„ „ „ „ in bronzed metal case	7	0
Universal, for any position North or South of the Line...Rs. 27-8 to	60	0

HYGROMETERS.

	Rs.	a.
MASON'S STANDARD, Indelible figures on porcelain	27	0

RADIOMETERS.

	Rs.	a.
CROOKE'S PATTERN, of perfect finish	12	0

ANEROID BAROMETERS.

	Rs.	a.
EXTREMELY SENSITIVE 2½ inch, silvered metal dial revolving altitude scale up to 10,000 feet and Circular Thermometer in Morocco Case, Rs. 45. Watch pocket size ...	45	0

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
CHEMIST AND IMPORTERS OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HERMITAGE
CHOICEST AUSTRALIAN VINTAGE.
Similar to the Highest Class Claret.
Per dozen, Rs. 10.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

TO HOSPITAL DISPENSSARIES, RAILWAY COMPANIES, SURGEONS, PLANTERS, ETC

TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, are prepared to supply DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICAL APPLIANCES, MEDICINE CHESTS, etc., specially selected to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate, on exceedingly advantageous terms. T. & Co.'s large and extensive dealings enable them to buy in the best markets at the lowest rates, thus placing them in a position to fill indents at considerably cheaper rates than goods can be obtained by private import from Europe. The saving of time gained by purchasing on the spot is worthy of consideration at all times, and in the case of MEDICINE, DRUGS, etc., cannot be overrated.

SPECIAL WHOLESALE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
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RETIRING FROM BUSINESS
GREAT SALE
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RICH DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY, &c.,
MRS. LAKE'S ENTIRE STOCK WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.
NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.
TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

MRS. LAKE
MAISON DE MODES. RAMPART ROW.

- Black Dress Silks and Satins.
- Coloured Dress Silks and Satins.
- Black and Coloured Trimming Satins.
- Black and Coloured Silk Velvets.
- Coloured Cashmeres and Veilings.
- Coloured Flannels and Serges.
- White and Cream figured Muslins.
- Coloured Zephyrs and Sateens.
- White and Cream Piece Laces.
- Black Silk Piece Laces and Flouncings.
- Coloured Indian Muslins and Lawns.
- Coloured Tulles for Ball Dresses.
- Coloured Spotted Crepés, etc., etc.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

- Rich White Silks and Satins.
- Rich White Moires and Brooches.
- Bridal Wreathes and Flowers.
- Lace Handkerchiefs, Silk Hose, Corsets.
- White Dress Tulles and Nets.
- White Laces, Flouncings, and Edgings.
- White China Crépes and Indian Muslin, etc.

- Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets.
- French Flowers and Velvet Leaves.
- White Black and Coloured Feathers.
- Aigrettes, Ostrich Tips and Wings.
- Ribbons and Laces in all Widths.
- Boys' Sailor Hats and Collars.
- Ladies' Black and White Silk Hose.
- White and Black Boots and Shoes.
- French Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Gloves.
- Ladies' and Children's Collars and Cuffs.
- Infants' Cloaks, Hoods, and Pellisses.
- White and Coloured Swiss Embroideries.
- Novelties of every Description, etc.

MOURNING.

- Rich Black Silks, Satin, Merveilleaux, etc.
- Black Cashmere, Nuns Veilings, Llama.
- Black, White and Grey Striped Zephyrs.
- Black Jet Evening Bodices.
- Black Crépes, Beaded Laces, and Edgings.
- Black Dress Tulles and Nets.
- Black Ribbons, Chenille, & Jet Ornaments, etc.

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

THE HOLTA COMPANY'S TEAS AND PHILLIPS & CO'S MIXTURE OF THE HOLTA TEA.

Holta Mixture, very choice, Re. 1-6 per lb. ; Plantation Mixture, very good and strong, As. 14 per lb ; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-8 per lb.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

457 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots, best quality ... Rs. 116, plain quality Rs. 100.
500 „ Express, 5 Do. do. ... Rs. 150, do. do. Rs. 110.
500 „ „ Single Shot, Winchesters ... Rs. 65
Cartridges per 100 for 450 Rifles ... Rs. 11 | Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles Rs. 17
„ „ 100 „ 500 „ ... „ 13 | „ „ „ 500 „ „ 22

Apply to

KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

IF LEAVING BOMBAY
BY WAY OF THE
BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION
AND WANTING
BOOKS OR NEWSPAPERS,
WINES, SPIRITS OR WATERS
PROVISIONS OR ANYTHING ELSE,
FOR THE JOURNEY
PLEASE CALL AT
PHILLIPS AND COMPANY'S
NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION.

LIPP'S PIANOS
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
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WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.
2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.
3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chregraph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front...	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY
48, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA
1, East Street,
Opposite the Napier Hotel.

DRESS "AS NOW WORN." SUITS.

HOAR & CO.'S "SPECIALITE."—Extra Light Weight. "SUPERIOR FINISH."

SUPERFINE BLACK ROYAL TWILLED DRESS CASHMERE, very Elastic, without gloss, now generally demanded, Rich Satin Linings, and Corded Silk Breast Facings	Rs. 85, Rs. 100 Rs. 120, Rs. 150
THIN BLACK WEST-OF-ENGLAND Broadcloth, lined Rich Silk, from...	Rs. 90
A SPECIALITY—The lightest cloth-made, FINE BLACK INDIANA Dew-proof Overcoats, "Extra Light," to cover Suit	Rs. 100. Rs. 36.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH OR V. P. P. 12½ per cent. = 2 Annas in the Rupee.

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c., } **BOMBAY.**

SUPERB TEAS
FROM
COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB, AND ASSAM TEAS.
SEASON 1887.

WE are the SOLE and SPECIAL AGENTS in BOMBAY and POONA for the KANGRA VALLEY TEA COMPANY, Limited, and the SOLE and SPECIAL AGENTS in Bombay and Poona, for a special growth of the finest Indian Tea at a Garden in Assam.

These Teas are, without hesitation in saying, the finest and best obtainable anywhere, and are fetching at Calcutta and London Auction Sales the heaviest figures for 1887 growths.

ORANGE PEKOE.—A very deliciously flavoured Rich Tea, the pick of "Kangra" Teas, strongly recommended, Re. 1-6 per lb.

PEKOE SOUCHONG.—"Assam," a delightful Tea, yielding a perfect infusion nearly free from Tannin, Re. 1-4 per lb. ; 10 lbs. at Re. 1-2 per lb.

PEKOE.—"Kangra Valley," a full flavoured Tea with bright strong infusion, Re. 1-3 per lb.

PEKOE.—"Assam," a fragrant high class Tea, recommended, Re. 1 per lb. ; 10 lbs. at 14 annas per lb.

PEKOE SOUCHONG.—"Kangra," a good family Tea, giving a strong infusion.

HOUSEHOLD MIXTURE.—Suitable for Canteens, Schools, &c., 10 annas per lb.

SOUCHONG—In ½ Chests.

Special Terms on Application.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.,
TEA MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES AND NOVELTIES.
JUST UNPACKED

AN extensive and unrivalled collection of the JAPANESE, CHINESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES, suitable for Christmas, Weddings, Birthday Presents and for general Gifts, House uses, &c.

JINRIKSA (Chinese Conveyances), single and double, of a very light and durable nature.

All the things are priced exceedingly cheap.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

HAT DEPARTMENT

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE have received ex. S. S. "BALLAARAT," a large and choice shipment of FELT and TWEED HATS and SILK DRESS HATS, the most recent approved London shapes, specially made for us, and of superior Finish. ALL SIZES AND COLORS NOW WORN.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANCY STATIONERY.

LATEST NOVELTIES FROM LONDON IN FANCY STATIONERY.

EVERY DAY NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

(THE DAY OF THE WEEK IN TWO COLOURS.)

In boxes containing 28 Sheets and Envelopes ....at Rs. 2 4 per box

YOKOHAMA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

Curiously ornamented in artistic designs by a Japanese Artist.

Boxes containing 25 Sheets and Envelopes ....at Rs. 1 4 per box.
" " 50 " " " " 2 6 "
" " 100 " " " " 4 8 "

ALEXANDRA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

In Boxes containing 30 Sheets and Envelopes ....at Re. 1 8 per box.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

ALBERT BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE, FORT.

GAIETY THEATRE.

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE
Under the patronage of
T. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY
AND
THE LADY REAY,
AND OF
T. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.
In aid of
THE CAMA HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1.
"THE LADIES' BATTLE."

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4.
ENGAGED.

The following ladies and gentlemen have kindly consented to sustain the characters in the above plays :—

Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Walter Lang.
Mrs. Downing, Miss Van Overbeke and Mrs. Cowper.
Capt. Hodgkinson, Mr. de Conroy.
Hamilton, R. A. ; Mr. Harris, R. E.
Mr. Dickinson, 103rd Regt., and Lieut.-Col. Cowper

Plan of the Theatre at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ARMENIA" has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claim for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 30th Jan., 1888.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the GYMKHANA will be held in the PAVILION, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of February, at 6 p.m.

L. PENNY,
H. D. OLIVIER,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, beg to state that our SOLE APPOINTED AGENT in BOMBAY is MR. EDULJEE PESTONJEE, who is Proprietor of the CHUBB'S BOX and LOCK MART, 37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort (a few paces from the *Times of India* Office).

CHUBB & SON,
128, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following on or before MONDAY, the 13th proximo, for the year ending 31st March, 1889.

1. Sale of right of collecting toll fees in the Municipal District.
2. Sale of right of collecting fees on baskets of vegetable and fish in the Town Market.
3. Sale of right of collecting fees on carts and baskets of vegetable in the Khar Market.
4. Lighting Municipal Street lamps.
5. Supplying sundry articles.

Conditions of Contract and other particulars can be had from the Secretary to the Municipality.

D. F. D'MONTE, Chairman,
Executive Committee, Bandora Municipality.
Municipal Office, Bandora, January, 1888.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

PRACTICAL CHEMISTS,
DISPENSE
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,
FAMILY RECIPES, &c.,
under the supervision of
THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

A copy of each prescription is kept and the number marked on the labels, so that medicines can always be had by giving the number without the necessity of producing the original prescription.

OUTSTATION CONSTITUENTS will find their orders meet with IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SELTZOGENES

OF improved construction, protected by tinned wire for the production of Aërated Waters.

Three pint capacity	Five pint capacity
Rs. 12.	Rs. 16-8.

PACKETS CONTAINING ONE DOZEN
Charges for the above.

Three pint	Five pint
Rs. 2-12 per pkt.	Rs. 3-8 per pkt.

		Rs.	a.
Pure Tartaric Acid in Crystals...Per lb. bottle		2	4
Pure Bicarbonate of Soda ...... ,, 1½ lb. ,,		1	4
Boxwood Measures, to accurately measure Acid and Soda Powders.	1 0 and	1	4

FRUIT SYRUPS

Having the full flavour of the fresh fruit, and when mixed with aërated water made by the above machine, form delicious beverages for the Hot Season

Raspberry Syrup	Lemon Syrup
Strawberry ,,	Pineapple ,,
Ginger ,,	Nectar ,,
Vanilla ,,	Tonic ,,

Per bottle 14 as. and Re. 1-8.
Rose's Lime Juice Cordial, per bot. Re. 1.
Montserrat Lime Juice, per bot. Re. 1 and 1-12.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

N. LAZARUS'

INTERCHANGEABLE
SPECTACLES
AND
EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.

Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA ;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIVES ON TOUR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE,

OPPOSITE VICTORIA TERMINUS.
ON
FRIDAY, 3rd FEBRUARY, 1888.
GRAND
MASQUERADE BALL.
AUSTRIAN STRING BAND.
PRICE OF ADMISSION,
Rs. 3.
DANCING TO COMMENCE AT 9 P.M.
TICKETS SOLD AT MR. MACROPOLO'S
AND
PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, FORT.

GAIETY THEATRE.

NORVILLE'S
GAIETY COMPANY.
Sole Proprietress and Directress } Mrs. Geo. Norville.
TO-NIGHT,
At 9 p.m.,
"THE MAGISTRATE."
POSITIVELY THE LAST PERFORMANCE
OF
THE MAGISTRATE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the LADIES' GYMKHANA will be held in the BADMINTON PAVILION in the Club grounds on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February, 1888, at 6-30 p.m., when the accounts of the past half-year will be considered.

EUSTACE FERRERS NICHOLSON,
Honorary Secretary, Ladies' Gymkhana.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JEHANJEER DADABHOY KHUMBATTA has contracted to sell and convey the property hereunder described unto MEMON HAJEE AHMED HASSUM. All persons claiming any right, title, share or interest in the said property by way of mortage, inheritance, gift or otherwise, should make the same known in writing to Messrs. CHALK, WALKER, and SMETHAM, solicitors for the purchaser, within ten days from this date, otherwise all such claims shall be treated as waived, and the purchase will be completed. All that piece of ground, containing by admeasurement 1672, square yards or thereabouts, together with the pucka built upper-storeyed bungalow with outhouses standing thereon, situate on the Dadur Road, without the Fort of Bombay, which said piece of land is registered by the Collector of land revenue under old No. 482, new No. 12,481, and survey No. 3-,007, and the said bungalow is assessed under No. 163, and bounded on the east by the Dadur Road, on the west by the G. I. P. Railway Dadur Station, on the north by the property of Hajee Jahn Mahomed Latiff, and on the south by the property of Eabhoy Tyebally. The annual ground rent is seven annas and one pie only.

HAJEE AHMED HASSUM.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S SPECIAL MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA AND TARAXACUM.
Especially recommended as a Tonic in diseases of the liver.
Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.

FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL FRUIT.
Highly recommended as a specific in Chronic Diarrhœa.
Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
an alterative and purifier of the blood.
Price, Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.

CHEMICAL FOOD,
Parrish's Compound Syrup of the Phosphates for Children or people of delicate constitution.
Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

EASTON'S SYRUP,
Containing the Phosphates of
IRON, QUININE and STRYCHNINE,
An Invaluable remedy for general debility,
Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE HYDRATE OF CHLORAL,
A valuable sedative and most useful for Sea-sickness.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
5, RAMPARTROW, BOMBAY.

SEA AND OCEAN RAPID NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
PROSPECTUS.

THE object of the Company is to purchase the English Patent No. 5635 of George Alfred De Penning for "IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM VESSEL'S" and to built one vessel first in order to test or prove the speed.

This vessel is expected to attain a speed of about 50 miles an hour or fully 1,000 miles in the twenty-four, so as to make the voyage from London to Bombay, *via* Suez Canal and *vice versa* in 7 days. The vessel will, at the same time, from its peculiar construction, prove perfectly steady, as not to roll and so prevent the discomforts of sea sickness.

The capital to be in shares of Rs. 100 each, of which Rs. 10 only are to be paid at present.

Full particulars as well as a printed copy of the Specification and Memorandum of Association may be obtained from the inventor at the offie of the Company, No. 3, Fairlie-place.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY FOR TOOTHACHE.

TOOTHACHE cured instantly, be it violent, knawing or otherwise, by ONE DROP of the GREAT INDIAN TOOTHACHE REMEDY.

This remedy has been tried repeatedly, and always found infallible.

TOOTHACHE RELIEVED INSTANTLY
Price—8 annas per bottle.
Packing *free* if 6 bottles are taken.
Directions *accompany* every bottle.
SUB-AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY DISTRICT.

THE IMPERIAL PHARMACY CO., Ld.
BAREILLY, N.-W. P.

NEW YEAR PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS
OF THE SEASON,
UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE
SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.
Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES,
1873.

Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition, and at the London Exhibition of 1886.
Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.
Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885 ;
also Honourably Mentioned at the same Exhibition.
Established in 1845.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed.
Cases of Rs. 50 and upwards will be sent free of Packing and Freight.
NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, No. 9, Forbes Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET'S

"B." BRAND
RESERVE CUVEE, FINEST EXTRA DRY.
CHAMPAGNE.
Magnums, Rs. 120 ; Quarts, Rs. 60 & Pints, Rs. 32 per doz
APPLY TO
LYON & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE OF COFFEE.

A QUANTITY of BLACK and REFUSE COFFEE, as well as some good coffee, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 11th February, 1888, at noon, punctually, in Messrs. T. STANES & Co.'s Coffee Works at Coimbatore.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the GOHELWAD HORSE and CATTLE SHOW (comprising the States of Bhownagar, Palitana, &c.) will be held at Sargadh in Kathiawar on the 13th March, 1888, and two following days. Prospectuses and any further information will be given by the Honorary Secretary, Rao Bahadur Dayashankar Jivanlal, Sargadh, Kathiawar.

H. L. NUTT, Lieut.-Colonel,
President of the Committee.
Sargadh, 24th January, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD and BRIDGE TOLLS in the Satara District for the 12 months, commencing from 1st April, 1888, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, on MONDAY, the 20th February, 1888. For further particulars apply to that Officer.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Collector of Satara.
Satara, 19th January, 1888.

POSTAL NOTICE.

ON 1st February next, a COMBINED POST and TELEGRAPH OFFICE WILL BE OPENED at Girgaum, in the new building, near the Girgaum Police Court.

2. The hours for Telegraph business, for the present, will be, on week days, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Sundays, Christmasday, New Year's Day, Good-Friday, and the Queen's Birthday, from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 4 to 6 p.m.

C. A. STUART,
Presidency Post Master.
Bombay General Post Office, 28th January, 1888.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the INDIAN GUARANTEE and SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1887.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect Director and Auditor.
(4) To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.
Bombay, 14th January, 1888.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horseshoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

A CARD.

HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

DEALERS in ALL SORTS of JEWELLERY & DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

ADDRESS :—RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST PUBLISHED.
Price one shilling, all rights reserved.
"THE WATER-SUPPLY OF THE EARTH"
with special reference to Agriculture, and to the Reforestation of Hills, Mountains, and Highlands, the sources of streams and rivers; and to the deepening of silted up streams, rivers, estuaries, lakes, and inland seas.
BY W. H. A. WALLINGER,
Depy Comsr. Forests, Bombay, India Rd.
Price, 12 as.
Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for execution of certain works at Butcher's Island, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

2. Sealed tenders, which must be on the proper form, will be received between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 3rd February next, at the office of the undersigned.

3. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Capt. R. E., Ex. Engineer,
Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Mazagon, 21st January, 1888.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.
MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

IMPORTERS of Marble in blocks and slabs and every kind of marble work. Tiles of all description for entrance halls and verandahs, ornamental and glazed tiles for furniture, walls, baths and other materials for decoration.

Execute any work in sculpturing and decorating Branches.

BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited.
LAND FOR SALE.

MESSRS. BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited, have for sale about 5,400 square yards of surplus land adjoining the mill premises in Bapty Road, Byculla.

The Directors are prepared to receive tenders for a private sale of the land, but they do not undertake to accept the highest or any tender.

On the acceptance of a tender being notified to the tenderer, he will be required to pay forthwith 25 per cent of the purchase money, and to complete the sale within two months from the date thereof.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at the Mill.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NARAYEN RANGOBA,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, January 25, 1888.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD and FERRY TOLLS in the Nasik District for one year from 1st April, 1888, to 31st March, 1889.

2. Sealed tenders should be sent separately for (1) Tolls and (2 Ferries, so as to reach the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, at his office before 12 o'clock, at noon (Madras time), on MONDAY, the 6th February, 1888.

3. The said sealed tenders must be accompanied by a currency note of Rs. 10 if the amount tendered be below Rs. 1,000, and by a currency note of Rs. 100 of the amount exceeds Rs. 1,000.

4. On failure to make the necessary deposit or to execute the necessary security bond and agreement within 15 days of acceptance of the tender, the deposit money shall be forfeited to Government.

5. Should no reasonable sums be offered by the tenderers, the contract will be sold by the Huzur Deputy Collector at once by Public Auction without cancelling the tenders offered by parties.

6. The general conditions of sales and any other information can be ascertained and obtained in the office of the Huzur Deputy Collector Nasik, on application.

C. A. RICHARDSON,
Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik.
Nasik Collector's Office, 28th January, 1888.

KEETING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

NOTICES

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 28th February, next, at 5-30 p.m.

J. B. HAWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1888.

NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1863.	HEAD OFFICE, EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.	INVESTED FUNDS, £80,000.

SECURITY for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of trust.

Agents in Bombay,—EWART, LATHAM & Co.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.
LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT.
1 Challenge Singles.
2 Challenge Doubles.

THE above MATCHES are OPEN to members of any Club or service.

Entrance Fee for Singles, Rs. 3.
Entrance Fee for Doubles, Rs. 6.
Cup will be given by the Gymkhana.
Entries close 18th February at 6 p.m.

The matches will be played off between the 23rd February and 1st March, in the event of there being entries from outstation.

L. PENNY,
Honorary Secretary.

"MORMUGAO GENERAL AGENCY," Goa, Receives Goods and Produce from Up-country, forwarded by the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway; ships Consignments to Bombay and other ports; effects Purchases and Sales on its own account or to order; and undertakes other General Commission Business of receiving and forwarding Goods, and indenting all kinds of Merchandise or other Requisites from the best houses in England and the Continent of Europe. Lands secured by purchase, or on lease, for buildings sites at Mormugao, buildings erected according to plan, or building materials supplied on the most advantageous terms, under special arragement.

L. M. GOMES,
R. DO ROSARIO.
Mormugao, 15th August 1887.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER,
AT
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each,
ARE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS.
PIANOFORTE DEPOT.
No. 1, ASH LANE.
MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, & POONA,
43, Esplanade Road. 1, East Street.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st February 1888, the Train Service on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway will be as given below :—

BETWEEN BHAVNAGAR AND WADWAN JUNCTION.

		Mail.	Mixed.
		A.M.	Noon
Bhavnagar	Dept.	9 0	12 0
			P.M.
Dhola Junction	Arrl.	10 31	2 12
Do.	Dept.	10 49	2 27
		P.M.	
Wadwan Junction	Arrl.	2 15	7 8
			A.M.
Wadwan Junction	Dept.	1 50	5 55
Dhola Junction	Arrl.	5 18	10 35
Do.	Dept.	5 28	10 56
			P.M.
Bhavnagar	Arrl.	7 0	1 8

BETWEEN DHOLA JUNCTION AND DHORAJI.

		Mail.	Mixed.
		P.M.	A.M.
Dhola Junction	Dept.	5 45	11 55
			P.M.
Dhoraji	Arrl.	10 30	5 59
		A.M.	A.M.
Dhoraji	Dept.	5 30	8 0
			P.M.
Dhola Junction	Arrl.	10 15	1 49

CHARLES CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent, B.-G. Railway.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Ghadechi, 14th Jan. 1888.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world ; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance o returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame ; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s, per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific ; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s, and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principa Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfull informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in ear Life. Price one Rupee of any of he Agents for DR. DE ROOS Medicines

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.. £800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWEL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NOTICES.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LD.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY !
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephone, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT	PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures, Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

NOTICE.

WANTED, to represent an old Established London INDENT FIRM, AGENTS in the following cities :—Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpor, Kurrache, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Peshawur, Umballa, Umritsur, and Allahabad, must be well connected amongst Indentors. Address with full particulars as to references, terms, &c. Apply PRINTER, care of this Office.

CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of COAL to H. M. Ships and Vessels at Bombay between the 1st April, 1888, and 31st March, 1889.

TENDERS for the above, which is to consist of Welsh Coal only, will be received by the undersigned up to the 7th February.

J. W. BRACKENBURY,
Captain and Senior Officer.
H. M. S. Turquoise, 25th Jan., 1888.

CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of FRESH BEEF, VEGETABLES, SOFT BREAD, BULLOCKS, SHEEP, and FODDER to H. M. Ships and Vessels at Bombay, between the 1st April, 1888, and 31st March, 1889.

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No. 2—TINCTURE CASE. adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.

No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjean's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.

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No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Gooday's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.

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Some Bombay Reminiscences
I'm Going to Bombay.
Governors of Bombay.
Historic Sites in Bombay
Notes Volume.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Port Trustees' Inspection of the Harbour and Lighthouses.
Polo, Maidan, 5 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
Lecture, Framji Cawasji Institute, 6 p.m.
Quarterly General Meeting, Volunteer Club, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesday:—Armenia (s), from Glasgow; Amana (s), Shields; and Orion (s), Mussowah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Kilwa (s), for Gulf Ports and Karachi; Kapurthala (s), Marmagoa; Algoma (s), Genoa; Wivenhoe (s), Elephant Point; and Leodiana (s), Rangoon and Moulmein.

POLO.—The game this evening will be:—Stripes—Summer (capt.), Capt. Hamilton, Capt. Fenton, and Graham *vs.* White—Capt. Phayre (capt.), Dixon, Burney, Warden, and Stewart. Play will commence at 5 o'clock.

THEFT AT MOGBHAT.—Bhowanising Rajaram, living at Mogbhat, reported to the police that, during his absence on Sunday, his house was broken into and gold and silver ornaments, valued Rs. 208, were stolen from the premises.

LOSS OF A GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN.—Miss A. Nayle, residing at Meadow Street, Fort, reported having dropped on the 27th inst., somewhere between the Cloth Market and the Fort, a gold blue enamelled watch and gold chain with two small charms attached, valued at Rs. 200.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Colonel Twemlow, R.E., residing at the Marine Lines, reported to the police, on Sunday, the theft of three currency notes of Rs. 20 each, from his cash-box, which had been forced open. A hamal in the service of the complainant was arrested on suspicion, and further enquiries are in progress.

LECTURE.—The third lecture of the season 1887-88 will be delivered under the auspices of the (Gujerati) "Dnyan Prasarak Mandli" Society at the Framjee Cawasjee Institute, at 6 p.m. this evening, by Mr. Batiram Durgaram, B.A., on "the Early History of Western India as derived from Copperplates and Stone Inscription (A.D. 400-1300)." Copperplates and inscribed stones will be exhibited at the lecture. The lecture is open to the public.

A PICK-POCKET.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Inspector MacCubbin charged a Hindu, named Govind Gopal, before Mr. Hamilton, with stealing a purse containing Rs. 4. The accused was caught in the act of removing the purse from the pocket of a Hindu gentleman whilst making some puchases in the Cheera Bazaar. He, however, released himself and ran away, but was arrested before he got out of the market. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 5-30:—

March........Excelsior..............................Riviere.
Overture......Die Irrfahrt Um's Glück....Suppé.
Waltz.........Espana.................................Waldteufel.
Selection ...The Princess of Trebizonde.Offenbach.
Berceuse...... ....Derbbruck.
Galop.........Poltergeister ....Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DARING BURGLAR.—Mr. Hamilton yesterday convicted Sheik Abdool, a daring *seedee* burglar, on a charge of housebreaking and theft. Inspector Saunders prosecuted the case. About two weeks ago, at two o'clock in the morning, the *seedee* was discovered by a shop assistant on the roof of a shop in the native town, breaking through it with a butcher's knife. He was immediately arrested, and when in the custody of the police admitted having broken into several other houses, where property of a large value had been stolen. On the prisoner pleading guilty to the charges, Mr. Hamilton sentenced him to two years' hard labour and a further term of six months in default of the payment of a fine of Rs. 500.

ALLEGED THEFT OF LETTERS ON THE MAIL TRAINS.

SUPERINTENDENT MACDERMOTT, yesterday, placed Jacob Benjamin, a Jew, before Mr. Hamilton, on a charge of having stolen several letters from the Post Office while in the employ of Government. Mr. MacDermott, in asking for a remand, stated the following facts. The accused acted as an assistant sorter, and while at Surat on Sunday evening the head sorter saw him tearing up some letters which he put in his pocket. On the arrival of the mail train in the morning at Palgar, the head sorter with another sorter questioned the accused, and forced him to empty his pockets. After some hesitation Benjamin did so, and brought out a large quantity of torn up letters, envelopes, railway receipts, and hoondies. On the arrival of the train in Bombay Benjamin was made over to the police, and a search was instituted in his house. Here an envelope bearing the address of a native merchant was found, but it bore none of the postal marks of the Bombay Post Office, though it was stamped with the Surat post mark. Mr. MacDermott made enquiries with regard to the envelope, which was dated 5th July, and learnt that about that date the addressee had expected a letter with cheques on different banks and hoondies of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000, but it had never reached him. At the Post Office it was discovered that on that date also the accused was on duty on the Ahmedabad mail, and that during the month of July many complaints had been made with regard to missing letters.

The case was remanded.

OBITUARY.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Syud Ahmed Bagdadi, which took place at his residence, at Bellasis Road, on the 21st instant. Mr. Syud Ahmed was the oldest arab horse dealer in India, having arrived in Bombay 60 years ago with his father, and established a mart in Bombay, Cawnpore, and Calcutta. His zeal and good business qualifications soon won him the patronage of the rajahs, nawabs, and the leading European gentry of the time in India. He was also well known among the racing gentlemen, and the Turf Calendars for '63, '64 and '65 freely mention Mr. Syud's name as one of the leading racing men of the period, his horses being seldom unsuccessful in the run. Although in the Mutiny he suffered a heavy loss owing to the rebels looting and depriving him of a great number of animals which were being conveyed to Cawnpore from Bombay, yet nothing daunted he adhered to his trade, and even at the patriarchal age of 85, he still carried on his business, and up to the last enjoyed the confidence of his numerous friends and patrons in regard to his judgment in the selection of horses. Among his principal patrons were the late Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the Maharajahs of Jummoo and Nepaul, and the present Begum of Bhopal, the latter of whom was within the last three years supplied with over three hundred Arab horses. He leaves a son behind, and many old Anglo-Indians, whether in India or at Home, will mourn the loss of their old and esteemed friend Syud Ahmed Bagdadi.

THE death is announced of Dr. Giraud, Inspector-General of her Majesty's Bombay Army. Herbert John Giraud was born at Feversham, in Kent, in the year 1817. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and in 1842, after graduating in honours, he entered the medical service of the East India Company. In the same year Dr. Giraud's "Observations on Vegetable Embryology" were published in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, and the article was subsequently embodied in many text-books on botany. Within a few years he filled the post of Professor of Chemistry and Botany, and afterwards that of Principal, of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, and he was also chief medical officer of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy's Hospital, Chemical Analyst to the Bombay Government, and (in 1863) Syndic and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of the province. Dr. Giraud contributed a large number of papers on botany and chemistry to the "Transactions" of the Botanial Society of Edinbargh and other kindred publications. Dr. Giraud died of general paralysis, in the 71st year of his age, at Shanklin.

General Ingall, C.B., died a few days ago at his residence, Queen's-park, Chester, while about to enter his bath. He served in the Sutlej campaign of 1845 and 1846 with the 62nd Wiltshire Regiment, including the battles of Ferozeshah, where he was wounded, and Sobraon, receiving for his services a medal with clasp. He also served in the Crimean War in 1854 and 1855, and was present at the siege of Sebastopol, the sortie of the 6th of April, and the attack on the quarries on the 8th of June, where he was again wounded. He received for his services a medal with clasp, was created a C.B., became a Knight of the Legion of Honour, received the Sardinian and Turkish medals, and the 5th Class of the Medjidieh. His death is attributed to apoplexy.

THE best safeguard for the general health is **KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE.** It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 30.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY, acting CHIEF JUSTICE.)

CLAIM TO A DECEASED DAUGHTER'S "STRIDHUN."

KADVIBAI *vs.* JUGJEEVUN CULLIANJEE AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff's claim was for delivery to her by the defendants of certain ornaments and clothes, or payment of their value, Rs. 3,684. Mr. Lang and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Chitty, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw, appeared for the, first and fifth defendants. There was no appearance for the other defendants.

It appears that, on the 26th April, 1883, Parvatibai, infant daughter of the plaintiff and Kursonjee Jeena, was married to Narronjee Somechund; and on the occasion of her betrothal and marriage was presented by her husband and his relatives as well as by her own relatives with ornaments and clothing of the value of Rs. 2,932. She was also presented by her husband and father-in-law after her marriage with other ornaments of the value of Rs. 895; all which ornaments and clothing became her *stridhun* or separate property. After the marriage, although a minor, she went to live with her husband, and the ornaments and clothing were kept in her husband's house. About November, 1886, while her husband was very ill, the defendants, Jugjeevundas Cullianjee and Vithul Somechund, the uncle and brother of the husband, took possession of the ornaments and clothing, except a few which remained in Parvatibai's possession, and thereafter compelled her to leave the house. On the 30th December, 1886, Parvatibai's husband died, leaving behind him his widow and the defendant Vithul Somechund, his undivided brother. The defendants alleged that Parvatibai's husband, prior to his death, made a will whereby he appointed the first four defendants his executors; and they said that the ornaments and clothes formed part of the estate of the deceased. Parvatibai died on the 12th June, 1887, without having attained her majority, and leaving behind her her mother, the plaintiff, and her father Kursonjee Jeena, a brother, and the fifth defendant, her husband's brother, as her nearest relatives. She was married to Narronjee Somechund according to the "assura" form of marriage, and it was submitted that the plaintiff was therefore now entitled to the ornaments and clothing that belonged to her deceased daughter. Plaintiff prayed that the defendants may be ordered to deliver up to her forthwith the ornaments and clothing of her daughter, or to pay to her the value Rs. 3,684.

The defendant, Jugjeewun Cullianjee, said it was true that Parvatibai was married to Narronjee Somechund; but the marriage was not performed according to the "assura" form as alleged, but was according to one of the approved forms. She was not presented with ornaments and clothing at her betrothal or after the marriage; but in accordance with the customs of the Dassa Surattia Banias, to which caste the parties belonged, she received ornaments worth about Rs. 501, and clothing worth Rs. 30, from her husband on her first visit to his house after betrothal; and clothing of the value of Rs. 200 and ornaments worth about Rs. 100 from her parents on her marriage. She had no other ornaments composing her *stridhun* as alleged. There were other ornaments which she, in common with other members of the family, was allowed to use from time to time, but her claim to any of such ornaments was wholly unfounded. She brought to her husband's house only the ornaments of the value of Rs. 601 abovementioned, and only a very few of them came into possession of the fifth defendant, Vithul Somechund, which he took and locked up for safe custody at the request of his deceased brother. Parvatibai took away with her not only the greater portion of her own ornaments and all clothing, but also some of those belonging to defendant, Vithul Somechund, or his wife, all which, the defendants submitted, the plaintiff ought to be ordered to return. Narronjee Somechund executed a will whereby he appointed the first four defendants his executors. The latter were unwilling to take out probate and administer the estate, which was not self-acquired, and which had come into the possession of his undivided brother, the fifth defendant. It was denied that the plaintiff was entitled to succeed to her deceased daughter's *stridhun*; but it was urged, on the contrary, that the fifth defendant was so entitled both by Hindu law and by the customs of the caste to which the parties belonged. The defendants therefore submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The following issues were raised by counsel: 1. Whether Parvatibai was married to her husband Narronjee Somechund according to the "assura," or if not, according to what other form of marriage? 2. Whether she was presented with ornaments in the manner and to the amount alleged in the plaint? 3. Whether there is any such custom as was alleged in the written statement? 4. Whether, if so, Parvatibai was bound by any such custom? 5. Whether the plaintiff is entitled to the relief claimed or any part thereof?

Mr. Telang, in opening the pleadings, argued that the will not being proved, was out of the case; and that the only question was what ornaments were presented, and whether they passed to the plaintiff. The deceased Narronjee had been married twice before, and was about thirty-five years of age. The learned counsel cited West and Buhler, 152, to show that the husband does not succeed to the wife's estate unless the marriage was by one of the approved forms.

Raghunath Ludha, a piece-goods merchant, uncle of the plaintiff, gave evidence in support of the plaint. He took part in the negotiations for the marriage of Parvatibai, which took place at his house. The arrangement was that ornaments worth Rs. 3,000 should be presented to Parvatibai by her husband. The latter offered to make ornaments worth Rs. 2,000 at first, and ornaments worth Rs. 1,000 after the marriage. These terms were acceded to by both parties. Before the marriage, ornaments worth Rs. 2,000 were made for Parvatibai; and witness had seen them and had approved of them. He had taken a note of those ornaments at the time, together with their weights. The remaining Rs. 1,000 worth of ornaments were also made afterwards.

The hearing of further evidence was proceeded with.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BIRDWOOD and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

AN ILLEGAL COMMITTAL QUASHED.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* BHIKARI WALLAD RAMCHANDRA.

THE accused was committed by Mr. V. K. Sovani, Joint Subordinate Judge of Julgaon, for trial before Mr. W. H. Horsley, Acting Sessions Judge of Khandesh, on the alternative charge of manufacturing a false document under section 423 of the Indian Penal Code, or of giving false evidence under section 193 of the Code. Mr. Horsley, however, under section 215 of the Criminal Procedure Code, referred the case for the opinion of the High Court,—remarking that the committal was illegal and such as could be quashed only by the High Court under section 215 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

It appeared that, during the hearing of an appeal before Mr. Sovani, the accused deposed that he had executed two mortgage bonds for Rs. 900 and Rs. 100 respectively, and a receipt for the consideration of Rs. 1,000, to Kashiram; but that these documents were purely fictitious, and were executed merely to screen the property from his creditors; and furthur that he never really received the consideration money. Mr. Sovani committed the accused on the alternative charges abovementioned after taking down the depositions of Kashiram and a carkoon of his court. From the reasons for commitment, it would appear that Mr. Sovani had not formed any opinion as to whether the accused had truly deposed that the documents were fictitious, and had therefore confessed to having committed an offence under section 423 of the Indian Penal Code, or had falsely so deposed, and thereby committed an offence under section 193 of the Code. The recorded evidence seemed to leave the point in doubt. If the truth were that the accused had committed an offence under section 423 of the Indian Penal Code, Mr. Sovani was not competent to commit him for trial under section 478 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, because an offence punishable under section 423 of the Indian Penal Code was not referred to in section 195 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; while, on the other hand, Mr. Sovani could not commit the accused for trial on a charge under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code unless he considered that there were grounds for holding that the accused had given false evidence. The alternative charge seemed to the Sessions Judge to be entirely erroneous and untenable, in so much as the facts themselves were apparently doubtful, and not merely the application of the law to the facts. If the Subordinate Judge, on completing his enquiry, had found that there were strong reasons for thinking that the accused had given false evidence, he could have proceeded under section 478 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; while if, on the other hand, he had come to the conclusion that the documents were fictitious and without consideration, he could not take action under that section. As the matter stood, it was impossible to say whether this was a case which came within the Subordinate Judge's powers under section 478 of the Code of Criminal Procedure or not. The commitment, therefore, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, ought to be quashed. It did not appear to be a case coming under section 532 of the Code of Criminal Procedure under which the Sessions Judge was competent to quash it; and therefore, under section 215 of the Criminal Procedure Code, he referred the case to the High Court. The accused having been in custody, because he was unable to furnish bail, the Sessions Judge had liberated him on his own bail. Further, Mr. Horsley pointed out that Mr. Sovani had not observed the procedure laid down in section 479 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Their lordships, in disposing of the reference, said: As an offence under section 423 of the Indian Penal Code is not one of the offences referred to in section 195 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Subordinate Judge had no jurisdiction, under section 478 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to commit the accused for trial on a charge of that offence. As such committal is illegal, the committal in the alternative for an offence under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code must also fail. The order of committal is therefore quashed. The Subordinate Judge should proceed according to law.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

LAST Saturday night Mrs. Norville treated the theatre-going public of Bombay to an amusing comedy entitled "The Magistrate." There was a fairly good audience, and judging from the plaudits and cheers they thoroughly appreciated the performance. The plot is as follows:—Mr. Posket, who is a magistrate, while spending a holiday at a Spa, falls in love with a widow of the name of Mrs. Farrington and after a brief courtship marries her. During the courtship Mrs. Farrington concealed her real age and informed her husband that she was five years younger than she really was, and so to maintain the deception or make believe she had to pass off a son, who had well nigh arrived at manhood, as a boy of fourteen. This would-be boy is Cis Farrington, who one night induces his step-father to accompany him to the Hotel de France where he had an open account, and they seized the opportunity of Mrs. Posket's absence from home to spend the evening together in more or less dissipation. It so happens, however, that Mrs. Posket heard of the return home from India of Colonel Lukyn, who is an old chum of her former husband's, and drives to the very same hotel for the purpose of asking him not to undeceive Mr. Posket as regards her real age, or that of her son, and on this mission the good lady takes her sister with her—a charming young lady of sweet nineteen. The Colonel and a young friend of his, Captain Horace Vale, having just then returned to the hotel, have ordered their supper, and whilst this is being got ready, the latter is relating to the former how he had been jilted by a fascinating young lady of the name of Miss Verinder. The gallant Colonel sympathizes with the Captain and endeavours to drown the latter's love sorrow in champagne. Just at this moment Mrs. Posket and her beautiful sister—who is this identical flirt Miss Verinder—are shown into the supper-room. The Colonel hides his friend on a side balcony, where he is out of sight but not out of hearing, during an amusing and affecting interview, and after some hesitation which required a good deal of feminine coaxing to overcome Colonel Lukyn consented to do his part of *suppressio veri* and, if needs be, of *expressio falsi*. A sensational scene ensued when Miss Verinder unexpectedly came face to face with her castaway lover. While this is going on in one supper-room the voices in the way of singing and shouting of Mr. Posket and young Cis in another supper-room are heard and recognized by Mrs. Posket. Owing to the place being kept open till after the hour prescribed by law, just as the ladies were preparing to depart, the police enter the house for the purpose of taking down the names and addresses of all present. At this juncture the greatest confusion and consternation ensue. The waiters rush about to put out the lights, hide the drinks, &c., and ask the people to conceal themselves—so they rush here and there and betake themselves under tables, behind curtains, &c. Mrs. Posket took refuge under a table, Colonel Lukyn in a cupboard, the other lady behind a sofa with Captain Vale by her side. The police are heard approaching with their bulls'-eye lanterns. A waiter brings Mr. Posket, who is now fairly under the sway of Bacchus, and in the excitement of the moment pushes him under the table where his wife is taking shelter. At this time the place is all dark. The police enter, and just as they are trying to light a candle Cis seizes his step-father and they run out on to the balcony, through an open window, which gives way and a loud crash is heard, and they are precipitated on to the kitchen below, but manage to escape. In the meanwhile the names and addresses of the Colonel and his friend are taken, but in order to effect the release of the ladies one of the gentlemen commits an assault on the police, on account of which they are taken to the police-station and locked up for the night. The last act, the scene of which is in a police court of which Mr. Posket himself is the Magistrate, is particularly amusing when Mr. Posket appears haggard and dissipated with sticking plaster on his nose; and with such a "head" on. Our readers who witnessed the plot enacted will remember that Mr. Posket was chased all night by the police and had returned just in time to go into court and conduct his magisterial duties in his then *quasi* sober and muddled condition. Colonel Lukyn desires an interview to endeavour to induce the magistrate to release the ladies without a moment's delay. The worthy magistrate, in blissful ignorance of the fact that the ladies were none other than his own wife and her sister, refuses to grant the Colonel's request, and obstinately holds fast to the decision, and further orders a policeman to remove the Colonel from his presence. Mr. Posket enters court and, in the surprise and bewilderment, and perhaps also owing to his muddled mental condition, sentences his wife to seven days' imprisonment without the option of a fine. All, however, ends well when mutual explanations are rendered. Mr. Bullarmy, a brother magistrate, releases the unfortunate people and helps in no small measure to bring about a reconciliation between the parties. The piece is amusing and laughable, and for the acting of Mrs. Norville as Mrs. Posket, as well as that of Mr. Devon as Mr. Posket, Mr. Walker as Horace Vale, Miss Markham as Miss Verinder, Mr. Anderson as Colonel Lukyn, and Mr. Smith as Cis Farrington, we have nothing but praise. We also think the rest of the *dramatis personæ* did their respective parts with great effect.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE ENHANCEMENT OF THE SALT-TAX.

THE *Indian Mirror* says:—The Notification, enhancing the Salt-tax, has very properly been called an *ukase* by several of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries, for example, the *Englishman* and the *Bombay Gazette*. The Government of India, under the present Viceroyalty, seems, we are sorry to observe, to be threatening to be worse than even the autocratic Government of the Czar. No time should be lost by our public bodies, both European and Native, in moving in the matter, and in entering their strongest and most unequivocal protests against the unusual procedure, lately adopted by the Government of India. It is fortunate that public opinion, both European and Native, is unanimous in condemning the present action of Government in the case of the Salt-tax. That action has not unnaturally created a serious alarm in the public mind; and nobody knows what Lord Dufferin's Government may do with regard to other schemes of taxation, which were said to have previously been in contemplation. We are glad, however, to find that the *Englishman*, a semi-official paper as it is and the *Bombay Gazette*, which generally supports the present Government of India in its policy, have taken a decided stand against the recent action of Lord Dufferin's Government.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 31.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

417-86—Payne, G and S—Haji Bakir valad Shaik Saheb Faki and others *vs.* Shaik Abdool Guffoor and others—Bomonji and H.—Part heard.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Jan. 13.)

INDIA OFFICE, 13th Jan. 1888.

THE Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Ind Mil Forces made by the Govts in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major—Capt A J Brander.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

To be Col—Lieut-Col and Col in the Army Montague Millett.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut Cols—Major and Brevet Lieut-Col G Simpson.

To be Capts—Lieuts R C Andrews, G F Watson, and C Stevens.

MADRAS INFANTRY.

To be Col—Lieut-Col W Stenhouse.

To be Lieut Col—Majors W Stainforth, and D Heming.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut-Col—Major J T Watling.

To be Major—Capt C E Yate, CSI.

BOMBAY INFANTRY.

To be Lieut-Col—Major W Laing.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Cols—Lieut-Col G C Jackson, Beng Cavy, and G E Erskine, Bo Cavy.

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DHULEEP SINGH IN RUSSIA.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* gives publicity to two letters addressed by Dhuleep Singh to one of his friends. One of them, dated Hotel Billo, Moscow, October 28, 1887, is as follows:—

Monsieur le Comte,—I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., and return you my best thanks for it. It is very pleasing to make the acquaintance of one who hates the English as much as I do. I much regret to inform you that the President of your great Republic did not be have courteously towards me, as M. Grevy has not up to the present sent me a reply to a letter I addressed him asking for French protections, so as to enable me to reside at Pondicherry, some months before I quitted Paris. But that now matters very little, as my destiny has brought me to the feet of my Sovereign, the Emperor of Russia, whom I am prepared to serve with my life should he ever desire to employ me in his service. Thanking you from my heart for your kind sympathy towards my countrymen, whom I hope one of these days to deliver—as predicted of me in a prophecy written in the year 1725 by the last religious teacher of the Sikhs—I remain your faithful Dhuleep Singh, Sovereign of the Sikh nation and proud implacable foe of England.

GENERAL KAUFMANN ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Paris *Figaro* prints two letters of General Skobeleff, which, it says, have not been previously published. One is said to have been written in 1877 to the Russian General Kaufmann, the conqueror of Central Asia. It contains the following passage with reference to the solution of the Eastern Question:—

It is not in Europe or in Turkey in Asia that this solution is to be looked for. It is solely in Central Asia. It is impossible to separate the idea of a war with Turkey from that of a war with England. The latter, even if she did not declare war against us, would fight against us in an underhand fashion. She would send her officers into the ranks of the Turkish army, and would aid Turkey in every way. We ought, therefore, to make use of our powerful strategic position to give England in Central Asia a deadly blow, should she—as is doubtful, however, perceiving our purpose and our means of attaining it—decline notwithstanding to yield to us, or should she continue to refuse to us the complete and final satisfaction which we demand."

The other letter, addressed to Katkoff, and bearing date in August, 1881, contains the following passage:—

A war in the Balkans cannot be carried through without a serious demonstration in the direction of India. Should Austria be too exacting in her pretensions and claim possession of Salonica, Russia might perhaps care to enter into an alliance with England. But she would in that case certainly require a strong army in Asia, ready to march and able to become a danger for England if the English should refuse to hold to their engagements. The whole of Central Asia, moreover, might be sacrificed to England if the result could be attained of a sincere and serious alliance with her. The conquest of the oasis of Akhal Tekke gives enormous advantages to Russian influence in Afghanistan, which Russia might make use of should circumstances require it. As masters of this oasis we command Herat, of which the value in a strategic point of view is known as well in England as it is in Central Asia.—Herat, the "Key of India," the "Garden of Central Asia," that Herat for which England fought four desperate wars in 1838, 1878, 1880, and 1881.

LORD SALISBURY AT LIVERPOOL.

LORD SALISBURY addressed a large gathering of Conservatives in Hengler's Circus, Liverpool, on Wednesday, Jan. 11. Replying to an address of welcome, presented by Mr. A. B. Forwood, M.P., on behalf of the South-West Lancashire and Wirral Conservative Associations his lordship urged that the prospects of the Conservative and Liberal Unionist forces for the future were of a very promising character. They had had a difficult battle to fight. Their political opponents had relied upon the conviction that Ireland could not be governed unless the Executive conceded all that the Irish agitators demanded; on that imagination all the hopes of the Opposition had been based, and they had directed all their policy to secure that that imagination should be fulfilled. He did not, he remarked, like to attach too much importance to the results of by-elections; but it seemed to him that the difference between those in the summer and those in the autumn was due to this that in the former case the judgment of the electors was warped by the strange and monstrous descriptions of the Crimes Act in which parliamentary orators indulged and that in the autumn the people saw that the Crimes Act was "doing no harm but only good." He stigmatized as as a "monstrous charge" the assertion that the Conservative party were insincere in their opposition to Home Rule, and said the statement that in 1885 there were eminent members of the Conservative Cabinet besides Lord Carnarvon who favoured Home Rule was an "utter, complete, and absolute falsehood." After ridiculing Mr. Gladstone's suggestion that the Conservative and Liberal Unionist leaders were not to be trusted on the subject of free trade, the noble Marquess maintained the truth of the historical examples about the consolidation of related nationalities which he set forth at Derby on a recent occasion. While admitting that England had been guilty of many crimes against Ireland he asserted that England's greatest crime had been her vacillation in the government of Ireland. His lordship concluded by saying:—

What has frightened capital away from Ireland is the lawless element in society constituting a vast conspiracy—a conspiracy for murder it used to be, then it was called a conspiracy to steal, now it is called the Plan of Campaign. But, be it conspiracy to murder, or conspiracy to steal, it equally frightens capital away. Do not be misled by those who would persuade you we are trying to impose some new coercion, some unknown tyranny in Ireland. There is no tyranny in what we ask for; all we ask for is simply the enforcement of the Sixth and Eighth Commandments. If you will only follow up resolutely and for a time that which has been fortunately begun you will restore that regard for the rights of others which is deficient in the rudimentary notions of the Irish peasant; you will give an opportunity for capital to come back; and then when these miserable notions have by disuse been dissipated, and men no longer turn to a conspiracy to murder or to steal, because they know that the law is strong enough to punish and prevent all such outrages, confidence will revive, plenty will gradually spring up again, capital will slowly flow into Ireland, the vast natural advantages will be used and developed, that complex system of industry which has borne us up in many an hour of trial will be communicated to our sister-isle. But remember that whether that happens or not depends on our action; it depends on whether you can show the vigour and tenacity of your race; it depends on whether you can frame a policy, a scheme of government, and carry it out. I entreat you to give the lie to those who say that there can be no tenacity of resolution in a democratic Government. No Government can succeed, no Government can last—I do not care by what theories it is sustained or on what reasoning it is based—unless it shows that it can govern, that it can form a distinct theory of government, can act with consistency of purpose, and maintain its resolution to the end. It is now for you to say whether you have that tenacity and that resolution. If you have it not, it will be announcing to the world that the qualities by which your empire was built up are no longer there to sustain it, and that it is at the mercy of the first accident that will throw it down. But I am convinced that this is not the truth, and that, in spite of the constant prophecies that we hear around us that the resolution to enforce the law must disappear the day of the first contested election—I am convinced that those who speak this language misread the true character, the true firmness of purpose of the democracy of England. At all events, be sure that the dearest interests of your sister-country and the great empire which has come down to you from your fathers depend upon your resolution and tenacity in the present instance.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 29th January, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·962
Temperature of the Air	73·2
Wet Bulb Termometer	64·8
Dew Point	60·1
Relative humidity of Air	·641
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	79·4
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	64·2
General Directions of Wind*	NNE, ENE, NE, NW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	281

* From midnight to midnight.

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THE IRISH DIFFICULTIES.

REPORT OF THE LAND COMMISSION.

THE Irish Land Commissioners have issued a report in which they set forth the grounds on which they came to their decision on the rent reductions. On their appointment they commissioned sixteen scrutineers to obtain information as to prices. The Poor Law Unions were selected as the most convenient areas to deal with.

In considering the returns furnished to us by the scrutineers, we endeavoured to inform ourselves of the principal products of each Union, taking from the Registrar-General's carefully compiled statistics of agriculture the area occupied in each Union by the several products, and ascertaining quantities and values accordingly. We did this in order that the alteration in price of each staple product should have in the result an influence, as far as possible, corresponding to its prominence, ascertained as aforesaid in the Union or portion of the Union being dealt with. The want of trustworthy local statistics of prices officially taken and preserved is a matter to be regretted, and one which has materially increased our difficulties; but although we cannot assert that the results arrived at are absolutely correct, we do confidently state that they are as accurate as it has been possible to make them with the means at our disposal, and by the aid of an investigation conducted with the greatest care. Mr. Justice O'Hagan felt himself unable to concur in signing the order of the 23rd December, 1887, or adopting the schedule which it sanctioned. He was of opinion that the 29th section bestowed upon the Land Commission a larger power of determining what alterations ought equitably to be made in judicial rents, having regard to the difference in prices affecting agriculture, than the other Commissioners conceived to be open to them under the wording of the section.

TRIAL OF MR. T. HARRINGTON, M.P.

The trial of Mr. Timothy Harrington, M.P., secretary of the Irish National League, for publishing in the *Kerry Sentinel*, a bi-weekly newspaper published in Tralee (of which it was alleged he is one of the proprietors), reports of the proceedings of proclaimed meetings of certain National League branches in Kerry terminated on Monday, January 9, in the Tralee Courthouse, before Mr. Cecil Roche and Colonel Persse, Resident Magistrate. At the first hearing the case for the Crown was concluded, and evidence was given for the purpose of showing that the defendant was joint proprietor of the *Sentinel* with his brother, Mr. Harrington, M.P., who has recently been released from Tralee Jail, where he was confined for a month for a similar offence. Four summonses were served on Mr. Timothy Harrington in connection with the present prosecution. The evidence for the defence was to the effect that the accused was in no way connected with the paper. Mr. Roche said it was proved the defendant was a registered proprietor of the *Sentinl* for two years; and that he should be held responsible. However, before they passed sentence they were prepared to accept Mr Harrington's recognisances to enter into bail to be of good behaviour. Mr. Healy, on behalf of Mr. Harrington, declined to do so, inasmuch as it would be an admission that his client was liable, which was not the case. Mr. Roche then assented to the application of Mr. Healy to state a case for the Superior Courts, and imposed a sentence of six weeks' imprisonment without hard labour. Mr. Harrington then entered into bail for the purpose of prosecuting the appeal, which will come before the Superior Courts on the case to be stated by the Magistrates. As Mr. Harrington was leaving the Court, he was cheered by a large crowd that had collected outside. In the evening the town was quet, and no disturbance took place.

MR. WILFRID BLUNT SENT TO PRISON.

Mr. Henn, Recorder of Galway, having announced his intention of giving judgment last Saturday morning, Jan. 7, in the appeal by Mr. Blunt against the decision of the Magistrates sentencing him to two months' imprisonment for obstructing and resisting the police in the dispersal of a proclaimed meeting at Woodford on the 23rd October, there was a considerable incursion of people from the surrounding districts, though no organised demonstration was attempted. In closing his remarks the Recorder observed, I cannot say of such a man that he had not what the Magistrates declare he had—"a deliberate and premeditated intention of defying and resisting the law; and therefore, with pain—with the deepest pain—I am constrained to confirm the sentence which they have pronounced. The sentence was received with silence in Court. After the decision Mr Blunt, accompanied by Lady Blunt, was allowed to return to his hotel to make preparations for his departure for Galway Jail. As soon as the result of the judgment became known the shopkeepers put up their shutters, and several of them tied crape on the knockers of their hall doors. Mr. Blunt arrived at Galway on Saturday night by the half-past nine train, attended by a large police escort. About three thousand persons crowded the platform, and cheered as the train entered the station. A carriage was in waiting, and there was a strong force of constabulary to escort the prisoner to jail. Cheers were given for Mr Parnell, Mr William O'Brien, and Mr Gladstone, and groans for Mr Balfour and Lord Salisbury. The carriage and mounted escort drove off, followed by a portion of the crowd, but the prisoner remained behind. This was a *ruse* by the police to clear off the people, but it failed. Half an hour, later a drag was obtained, and, driven by a policeman, conveyed the prisoner to jail. The police (says the Press Association) charged the crowd with swords and batons, wounding several. One constable was struck on the face with a stone and severely cut. The police continued charging the crowd. As the people proceeding towards the jail shouted, groaned, and cheered, a young man named John Cahill was seriously injured on the head by a blow from a policeman's baton. Father O'Flynn saw Mr. Blunt on Monday, as did also Mr. Dillon, solicitor, and he his said to be "in high spirits." He is dressed in prison clothes. The Tuam branch of the National League has passed a resolution calling upon Colonel Nolan, M.P., in his capacity of Justice of the Peace, to visit Mr. Blunt in Galway Jail and report on his treatment. The *Central News* learns that Mr. Blunt is under medical treatment, as he is suffering from cold, but otherwise he is in excellent health and spirits. Mr Blunt is employed picking oakum. Mr. Dermot O'Conner, of Donelan, and Mr. T. P. Sylvan, of Tuam, visited Galway Prison on Wednesday, and were allowed to see Mr. Wilfred Blunt and the other political prisoners. Mr. Blunt was in good spirits and only made a complaint about being unable to read the Bible supplied him. Colonel Nolan, M.P., also visited the jail on Wednesday, and found Mr Blunt picking oakum in a long narrow cell. It was well warmed by artificial means; but the floors in this part of the jail are all concrete. Mr. Blunt said he had no complaint to make as to his treatment. The prison authorities were doing all they could to lighten his punishment; but he suffered from lack of mental exercise. Colonel Nolan subsequently telegraphed to the Prisons Board, asking that Mr. Blunt be allowed a Bible with larger type and that some other religious books be supplied him. The Blunt Defence Fund amounts to £80.

ARREST OF A M.P.

Last Saturday evening, January 7, Mr. William J. Lane, M.P. for East County Cork, was arrested near his residence in the North Mall, Cork, by District-Inspector Pearson, on a charge of intimidation arising out of a speech he made at Watergrasshill on the 4 ult. in support of the Plan of Campaign. Mr. Pearson asked Mr. Lane to enter a covered car in waiting, but Mr. Lane refused, stating that he would not do so unless he was bundled into it by force. He said that when blackguards and criminals were administering the law he considered it no disgrace to be marched to prison before his fellow-citizens. The Inspector asked him not to use such language before him. Mr. Lane was then allowed to proceed on foot. Mr. Lane was taken to Bridewell, and placed in the Magistrates' room to wait the arrival of Captain Stokes, R.M. The Mayor, the High Sheriff, Mr. O'Hea, M.P., and several friends of Mr. Lane shortly afterwards put in an appearance, but the general public and the representatives of the press were excluded. When Captain Stokes arrived he saluted Mr. Lane in a friendly manner, but the latter did not return the salutation. When Captain Stokes had taken his seat, Mr. Lane said he wished to make a strong protest against the time and manner of his arrest. Captain Stokes said he had nothing to do with that. The case was fixed to be heard at Riverstown on Tuesday week, the defendant to be admitted to bail himself in £200 and two sureties of £100 each. The bails were the Mayor and the High Sheriff. When leaving Mr. Lane was escorted to his house by a large crowd of people. He delivered a short address, saying it was the first time he had been in prison, and he was proud of it.

A DOCTOR IMPRISONED.

Bandon County Court Judge on Tuesday, January 10, confirmed the sentence of two months' imprisonment on Dr. Magner under the Crimes Act for a speech at Ballinasloe. He was offered his liberty if he promised in future to abstain from combinations and conspiracy, but this was declined, and he was conveyed to prison.

MR. PARNELL'S HEALTH.

A Cork gentleman has received a letter from Mr. Parnell, saying:—I do not know the origin of the paragraph stating that I proposed addressing my constituency at Cork, but it was not issued with my authority. I am sure that the people of Cork, who have always treated me with the greatest indulgence, would not desire me to run any risk of losing or impairing the stock of my renewed health and strength which I have been gaining during the recess. I am advised that, by addressing any public meeting, especially at night, so soon before the opening of Parliament, I should incur the possibility of a chill or relapse which might render my attendance during the debate on the Address doubtful or risky. Under these circumstances I have not contemplated any public work before Parliament meets.

SUICIDE OF A RECTOR.

A PROFOUND sensation was caused on Tuesday, January 10, in Wigton (Cumberland) and district by the report of the suicide of the Rev. John Murdoch Lowther, rector of Bolton, near Wigton, under painful circumstances. It appears that the rev. gentleman was summoned to appear before Wigton bench of Magistrates on Tuesday on a charge of indecently assaulting Jane Stoddart, one of his servants, on the 28th December last. Before the Court assembled, a letter was received by Mr. M'Keever, his solicitor, in which Mr. Lowther stated that the trouble connected with the matter was more than he could bear and he intended to take his life. The messenger who brought the letter stated that the rev. gentleman had shot himself with a pistol after writing the letter, and was quite dead. It appears that in passing Mr. Lowther had asked his solicitor, Mr M'Keever, to send out a carriage from Wigton for him on Tuesday morning, in order that he might come to Court. This was done, and on the arrival of the conveyance the rev. gentleman gave Mrs. M'Can, his housekeeper, a letter to Mr. M'Keever, and handed another servant five letters to post. He then ordered the driver to mount the box, and told Mrs. M'Can to go inside. In the meantime he went behind the carriage, and the next minute a shot was heard from that direction. The driver and Mrs. M'Can ran round to see what had happened, when they found that the unfortunate gentleman had put a revolver to his mouth and shot himself. Mr. Lowther died almost immediately from the wound; and assistance being obtained the body was taken into the house, and a groom dispatched with the letter to Mr. M'Keever, and with news of the sad occurrence. The letter was as follows:—

"Bolton Rectory.

"Dear Mr. M'Keever,—Such a trouble I cannot face now, so I shall not appear to-day. Let my funeral be as quite as possible. I urge that I may be buried at the nearest place to Foster's, of Kilhow. S. R. Collins will show you where. Come immediately."

Mr. M'Keever, quite astonished at the unexpected intelligence, hurried out to Bolton, taking with him Dr. White, but they found the rev. gentleman quite dead. Mr. M'Keever had seen Mr. Lowther the previous day at the Rectory relative to the charge, and was satisfied that his client had a full answer, and one that would satisfy the Magistrates. The girl, Jane Stoddart, had only been in Mr. Lowther's service for three weeks. The deceased, who was 64 years of age, was a man of eccentric habits. He was educated at St. Bees, ordained in 1850, was perpetual curate of Hensingham from 1851 to 1865, when he was created rector of Whicham, in the county of Durham, an appointment which he held until 1872, when he was made rector of Bolton, Mealsgate, one of the livings of which Lord Lonsdale is patron. The living is worth £500 a year.

A Maryport correspondent telegraphed:—"The servant girl whom Mr. Lowther is alleged to have assaulted states that she would not have prosecuted had not some people who wished to get rid of their rector pressed her to do so."

Mr. Lumb, Coroner for west Cumberland, held an inquest at Bolton Gate Rectory, on Wednesday afternoon upon the body. The two churchwardens—Mr. S. P. Foster Kilhow and Mr. Routledge—were present. The principal witness was Harrison Holliday, the cab-driver from the King's Arms Hotel, Wigton, who drove the carriage to the rectory to take Mr. Lowther to Wigton. He described the incidents as already reported, adding that when he had mounted the box at the request of the deceased, the housekeeper, who was going with her master to Wigton, being seated inside, the deceased went behind the carriage, which was then standing at the rectory door, and said—"Farewell, little church, I have been long fourteen years with you; and farewell friends all about me; farewell, Bowden." Witness then heard these words—"May the curse of God be on Kilhow, and all the family; and may the curse of God be on the Routledges and all the family for generations to come." The Coroner said he thought these words should not be reported. Mr S. P. Foster said he preferred they should. Witness (continuing) said that after Mr. Lowther had finished these remarks he said—"Harrison you have heard all; you will tell them." Witness then heard the report of a pistol, and saw the deceased lying on the ground. Several other witnesses were called, from whose evidence it appeared that the deceased lived a few minutes afterwards, but never spoke. The bullet had entered the roof of his mouth, and was still in the head. The revolver (which was produced) was a very small six-chambered weapon, with quarter-inch bullet cartridges. Five cartridges were in the chambers when the revolver was found. One had been discharged. Mr. M'Keever produced Mr. Lowther's letter to him, already published. The jury, without retiring, gave in a verdict of "Suicide while labouring under temporary insanity."

EXECUTION OF THE CORK WIFE MURDERER.

ON Tuesday morning, January 10, ex-Surgeon-Major Cross was executed in Cork Jail for the murder of his wife, an English lady, on June 2 last. He met his death with remarkable coolness, showing not the least outward symptom of emotion on his way to the scaffold. He rose on Tuesday morning at six o'clock and engaged in prayer with the Rev. Mr. Connolly and the Rev. Mr. Day, Protestant clergymen. He subsequently walked to the little church and attended the service specially held for his benefit. The service concluded about half-past seven and the condemned man returned to his cell still praying devoutly. At ten minutes to eight, Berry, the executioner, entered the cell with some warders and proceeded to opinion Cross. The culprit submitted and even assisted in the process. At the suggestion of Berry he removed his collar, coat, and vest, and put on a brown jersey instead, so that there might be no danger of the rope being impeded in its deadly work. Dr. Cross had been somewhat prostrated mentally and physically during the past few days, but on Monday he revived himself to meet his fate. Since then his courage had never forsaken him. On Monday morning, and again on Tuesday morning, he partook of communion. At eight o'clock the melancholy procession left the condemned cell. The distance from the latter to the execution chamber is not more than twenty yards, and is approached by a narrow passage. At the end there is a small, sudden curve, and the door is not seen until the culprit is within a few steps of it, and before he has time to discern the ghastly surroundings he is placed on the drop. When Dr. Cross entered the chamber the clergyman still remained at his side. Berry quickly put on the white cap, and placed the culprit on the trap. After strapping the convict's legs he drew the bolt, and in a second all was over. At the inquest on the deceased, the Deputy Governer who was examined, said the Governor (Major Roberts) was unwell, and unable to attend. A reporter, who was on the jury, complained on behalf of the representatives of the press that they had been insulted that morning by the Deputy Governor, who refused to allow them see the sub-sheriff, the doctor, or any of the officials who had attended the execution. In an insolent tone he had said that "they were engaged and could give no information," and he declined to give any. The Coroner (Mr. Horgan, solicitor,) said it ought to be the duty of the officers not to hide anything from the reporters, who were the representatives of the public. The jury having expressed a wish to get the executioner examined, owing to the privacy with which the execution had been carried out, the Deputy Governor, said Berry had gone away. The Coroner said, as the jury wished to have Berry produced, he had no alternative but to have it done. He would adjourn the case until the following day at half-past nine, and then, if necessary, he would adjourn it further. The inquest was then adjourned until Tuesday morning. Dr. Cross was 63 years of age, and his house, Shandy Hall, is a commodious residence. He had served for a considerable period in the medical department of the army—in Europe, Asia, Africa and America, retiring at length with the rank of surgeon-major.

TRADE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

TRADE between Russia and Persia is declared by the *St. Petersburg Gazette* to have made of late years undoubted progress. Many Russian articles are in large demand in Northern Persia; but as Russian merchants do not willingly furnish details of their transactions, and as the returns of the Persian bazaars are made on a primitive system, no statistics are available. A much greater increase might be expected if more attention were paid to the requirements of the Persian markets. Lower rates of transport and greater facilities of communication would also give an impetus to Persian trade in the Shah's kingdom. Other foreign nations suffer equally from the deficiency of communications which are wanting in the south as well as in the north; hence the desire of the English to lay down a railway from the Persian Gulf to Teheran. If Russian interests are not to be injured by such a line it must be continued to Enzeli and the Caspian Sea. The Persians themselves are alleged to see the advantages of the latter railway, and more than that, to regard Russians with a more friendly eye than any other foreigners trading with their country.

A TELEGRAM from Lloyd's agent at Terranova, Sardinia, says the Clan Ogilvie was wrecked on the island of Santa Maria, straits of Bonifacio. "Damages yet unknown; crew and passengers saved." A telegram from Maddalena (Sardinai) says the vessel was wrecked at Razzoli.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOR SALE, HALL TYPE WRITER, in Leather Case, complete. At *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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THE CASH BAZAAR CLEARANCE SALE will be over in a few days. Special Reductions. 29, Church Gate Street.

MRS. LAKE, Rampart Row, Bombay.—Dresses, Ball Dresses, Hats, Bonnets, &c., made to order during sale at very low prices. Estimates on application.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!! Great reduction in prices. Mrs. LAKE, Rampart Row, Bombay. See Advertisement.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! DOLLS!!!—Such a great variety seldom imported in Bombay from so many manufacturers. Price from annas 9 to Rs. 15 each. Inspection solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay.—First-class French Cook. Breakfast or Tiffin, Re. 1; Dinner, Rs. 2.

FOR SALE, a Black GALLOWAY, fit for Riding or Harness; perfectly sound and quiet. To be seen at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, Frere Road.

FOR SALE, an English ECONOMISING GAS BILLIARD LAMP, only used for 6 months. To be seen at the Alexandra Hotel, Prince's Dock.

DELUSION REMOVED.—The PIECE-GOODS DEPOT Co., 9, Hornby Row, retail all their goods in any small quantity wanted by their customers.

FOR SALE, a thorough-bred wire-haired Irish TERRIER, bred from Champion Cup Winners. Apply to D. HEERAJEE and Co., 6, Tamarind Lane.

ON VIEW, at Messrs. Crawford and Co.'s Rooms, Mr. Tyrrell Leith's valuable library of law books to be sold TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 1st Feb. at 2-30 p.m.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. G. F. Johnson's valuable household furniture, Richard Lipp's Pianoforte, &c., at Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

THE BACK BAY BATH will be reserved for Ladies TO-DAY and every following TUESDAY from 10 a.m. till 1 p.m. Ladies to supply their own bathing costumes.

MLLES. J. and H. KRAUS, 20, Church Gate Street, have just received a large collection of dress laces in assorted colours, 45 inch wide Surah Silk, Velvet, Peluche in assorted colours, perfumery and powder of different kinds from the best House in Paris.

AIR GUNS.—Large size, Rs. 55, with ammunition complete.—GEYER & Co., Ld.

TO LET, BUNGALOW situated 8 Staff Lines, Poona. Apply to P. VUCCINO and Co., Bombay.

ILFORD DRY PLATES, all sizes, Rapid and Ordinary.

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'XBEAUTIFUL Pear Necklets, Indian Made, Rs. 350 to 450. S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

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IF you wish to have a really good Timekeeper fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 6, Rampart Row.

WHITE SUN UMBRELLAS.—A large stock to hand, lined green, strong frames, neat natural handles, Rs. 6. BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row (opposite Municipal Offices) TOM SAYERS, Proprietor. The only Bombay Hotel with a French Cook.

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IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agent's. Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH runs to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties to Elephanta, &c. Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN MISTRESS, as superintendent for a Native Girls' School. Must be capable of teaching English as far as standard V. Needlework, Music, and Singing. Salary Rs. 50. Apply to H. S., care of this office.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

A TRIAL IS THE BEST TEST.—Our superior KANGRA VALLEY TEAS in 1 lb. air-tight zinc boxes varying in price from Rs. 2 to annas 7 per lb. Price list on application.—DANTRA'S Genuine and Cheapest Tea Depot, 27, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Giltware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN 30.

FRIDAY'S quotations for Stocks and Silver were repeated all round in Reuter's London telegram of the following day. In General Produce there was little movement, the only change reported being in Linseed, which was 6d. per quarter lower for Liverpool quality, though the market generally was firm. The week's imports of Linseed were 20,000 quarters heavier than those of the previous week at the figures wired on Saturday, at 37,000 quarters. To our last news regarding Cotton we have only to add that the Liverpool market opened steady this morning; probable sales 9,000 bales; imports, 25,000 bales.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs. 10,11,292
Do. Branches	Inc.	„ 2,33,531
Other Deposits	Dec.	„ 16,30,314
Government Securities	Inc.	„ 6,382
Loans	Inc.	„ 53,457
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„ 4,86,412
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	„ 51,046
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„ 10,78,948

The anticipation of enhanced rates of accommodation at the Bank of Bombay which we expressed last Monday were realised by the advance of one per cent. in the Bank's rates made at the Board meeting last Thursday, and the statement of affairs issued by the Bank this afternoon, disclosing a further falling off in the Cash Balance of about 10¾ lakhs, notwithstanding the raising of the rate, shows that the action of the directors was not uncalled for. This is the more apparent from the figures given above, which show that, while heavy Government Deposits helped to keep up the Cash Balance, the actual net increase of trade requirements was nearly 21¾ lakhs.

COTTON.—In the absence of any encouraging news from the governing markets, ours has been rather quiet to-day; but the steady feeling which has so generally been manifested this season has continued to prevail, and we cannot call rates, as a rule, any lower at closing this evening than they were on Saturday. We hear that a line of "Fine" Bhownuggur was booked yesterday, at Rs. 218, for April delivery; but we have not found much enquiry for forward contracts to-day, though a moderate business has been done in ready Bengals and Umbra descriptions. The principal transactions reported in these are some 750 bales of Bengals, at Rs. 170-9; and 1,000 bales of Oomras in about equal quantities of Julgaum, at Rs. 203; Barsee, at Rs. 223; and Dhulia, at Rs. 185 to Rs. 193; 200 bales of old Compta were taken for local use at Rs. 174-8. The following are the Cotton Trade Association quotations for the principal growths.

	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals	179-80	172-3	169	Ready.
Do.	178-9	171-2	166	February.
Khangaum	......	221	215	Ready.
Do.	......	217	211	March.
Julgaum	......	207-8	201	Ready.
Do.	......	204	197	March.
Broach	240	......	234	Do.
Bhownuggur Dhollerah Wadwan	218	209	201	April.
Dharwar	......	......	206	May.
Western	......	......	192	Do.

WHEAT is quiet and unchanged, only a small business in ready stuff in the Bazaar being reported, and contracts for the new crop not being enquired for.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has been in good demand to-day, and a considerable business is reported, the market closing firm at an advance of one anna per cwt., at Rs. 6-4½ to Rs. 6-7-0 per cwt. *Rape* and *Gingelly* are still neglected; but quotations are given as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,390	bales.
Wheat	10,177	cwt.
Linseed	1,814	„
Rapeseed	674	„
Gingelly	6,691	„
Groundnuts	1,984	„

FREIGHTS are dull, with quotations for ready business the turn easier for most ports. In forward engagements nothing fresh has transpired.

EXCHANGE.—The Market opened at Saturday's quotations, but with an easier feeling, and a decline of 1-32d. all round was established. Wire Transfers were sold to some extent, for March-April delivery, at 1s. 5d.; but later in the day they were not obtainable at that rate. 3 months' sight Credits were also placed forward on easier terms, sales at 1s. 5½d. having been reported. Rates drooped further as the day advanced, and closed weak at the following quotations for ready business:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 15-16d. to 31-32d.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 29-32d. „ 15-16d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5d.
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 3-32d. to ⅛d.
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·82½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has not shown much life to-day. The quotation for Four per cents. ready, and for the 2nd February account, is 98⅜, at which a little business has been done. For the 2nd March settlement 97 13-16 has been the rate, and for the 30th idem 97 7-16; but we have not heard of any large lines having been booked for that month. 104½ is still the nominal quotation for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have been an active market again to-day, and we have to report an advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 in a number of Mill shares which are just now being freely dealt in for the account by speculators. In the scrip of miscellaneous concerns there is rather more doing; and we note a decline of Rs. 5 in Bombay Saw Mills; of Rs. 2½ in Badham, Pile; and of Re. 1 in Bapty Brothers; while Bombay-Burma, first issue, and Treacher and Co. are Rs. 10 higher; and Kemp and Co. have advanced Re. 1. In Mill shares, Colaba Land and Mill, City of Bombay, Empress, and Framjee Petit, are all Rs. 10 up; and Alliance, Connaught, Hindostan, Queen, Ripon, and Swadeshi have moved up Rs. 5. Imperial and Khatao Macconji, on the other hand, are quoted Rs. 5 lower. The Bombay Cotton Press and the New Berar Press are Rs. 2½ higher.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	782½xd
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	890
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	100 $125	all	17½ do.	£45
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£151¼
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£1

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,080

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 28th Jan., as compared with the statement of the 21st Jan.:—

	Jan. 21. Rs.	Jan. 28. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00 000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	73,57,903	83,69,195
do. do. at Branches	17,20,605	19,54,136
Other Deposits	2,74,43,988	2,58,13,674
Post Bills	13,435	9,830
Cash Credits undrawn	12,69,121	12,67,265
Rs	5,01,55,052	5,00,64,100
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	34,92,092	34,98,474
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	33,39,849	35,32,979
Loans, on Security of do.	36,82,542	37,35,999
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,572	3,072
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,41,64,290	2,46,50,702
Stamps	27,840	27,765
Dead Stock Rs. 5,86,858 Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,01,622	3,01,858
Bullion	1,34,800	1,34,800
Cash Balances with Correspondents	6,41,706	5,90,660
Cash and Currency Notes	1,46,66,739	1,35,87,791
	5,01,55,052	5,00,64,100

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

LORD—KNOWLES—January 10, at Westminster, Walter Frewen Lord, of the Civil Service of India, to Millicent, daughter of James Knowles, of Queen Ann's Lodge, St James's Park.

McMILLAN—FORTESCUE-HARRISON—January 10, at Ennismore-gardens, Alexander McMillan, Bengal Civil Service, to Nellie, daughter of J Fortescue-Harrison, Esq, of Ovington-square, S W.

PLOWDEN—BECKER—January 7, at Holy Trinity, Anerley Captain Walter F C Chicheley Plowden, 5th Bengal Cavalry, son of the late George Chicheley Plowden, Esq, Bengal Civil Service, to Magda Anita, second daughter of J Hermann Becker, Esq, of Dunraven, Anerley.

DEATHS.

BROWNLOW—January 6, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sarah, widow of Henry Benjamin Brownlow, Esq, late Bengal Civil Service.

CHAPMAN—January 4, at Bournemouth, John Blandy Chapman, late Commander P and O Co, aged 52.

GIBBS—January 2, Gertrude Morley Gibbs, daughter of the late James Gibbs, Bombay Civil Service, aged 26.

LESLIE—November 12, on board the ss Martaban, two hundred miles off Rangoon, Arthur Neville Beresford Leslie, aged 31.

LOVELL—January 10, at Bedford, Christiana, widow of the late Henry Preston Lovell, of the P and O Co, aged 52.

SCOTT—January 8, at the residence of his brother, Motherwell, John Weir Scott, formerly of Bombay.

SIM—January 4, at Dorking, James Duncan Sim, C S I, late Madras Civil Service, aged 64.

STRETTELL—January 4, at Long Ditton, Arnold William Cunningham Dashwood, son of Major A D Strettell, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 3.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

NEWMAN—January 29, at Parell, Mrs. Mary Ann Newman, relict of the late Henry Newman, Ordnance Department, aged 80 and 1 month.—(English and Australian papers please copy.)

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1888.

THE recent reprinting, on the motion of Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., of a batch of correspondence and other material relating to Sir William Wedderburn's proposal to introduce agricultural land banks in India suggests that, unless private members are deprived of all their opportunities during the coming session the question will be brought before Parliament this year. It has already been very freely discussed both in India and at home, and some ample despatches have been written upon it. The Government of Bombay have approved of the principle of agricultural banks; so have the Government of India; and Sir William Wedderburn, when on leave in 1884, succeeded in interesting large audiences in London, with Mr. John Bright as his chairman, and in Manchester, where the Chamber of Commerce listened with friendly interest to the full exposition of his scheme which is reproduced in these papers. The discussion began, so far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned, with meetings at Poona and Bombay of a number of native capitalists and others who resolved to ask Government to help them in the experimental establishment of a bank in the Purundar Taluka of the Poona district. It may be well here to say that this particular taluka was abundantly qualified, so far as its necessities could qualify it, for such an experiment. Half the ryots were at the time estimated to be in debt, and it was calculated that six-and-a-half lakhs of rupees would be required to liquidate their debts. It was part of the plan drawn up by the Poona and Bombay committees that the Government should in the first instance advance this money, but that it should be repaid in the course of two years by the bank, with interest at the rate of four per cent. It was an equally essential part of the scheme that the instalments due to the bank should be a first charge upon the land after the collection of Government revenue, and that they should be collected by the Government officers, in just the same way as advances for takavi, or land improvements. The committees asked, too, that the Government should forego stamp duties, court fees, and registration duties on the operations of the bank. The bank was to have a capital of ten lakhs of rupees, of which, however, only a fifth would be called up, half of this being invested in Government securities. The promoters in this and in other ways showed their extreme anxiety to put the undertaking on a safe basis. Depositors and debenture holders would have, as their first line of security, a large unpaid balance of capital; then the mortgages held by the bank; and finally there was to be a reserve fund made up of all profits over nine per cent. The bank, it may have already been remarked, would derive considerable advantages from Government, first and foremost amongst them being that Government would act, at all events in the last resort, as its debt collector. In return for these advantages it offered to give the ryots the benefits of advances at a rate of interest not exceeding twelve per cent. We suppose that Sir William Wedderburn's audiences in London and Manchester must have wondered what particular advantage the ryot was to get out of money lent him at that rate, and that the Poona and Bombay capitalists who wanted to help the poor on these terms were only exemplifying the cynical saying "*Moine qui mendie pour Dieu mendie pour deux.*" But twelve per cent. would have been fairly reasonable terms in the Deccan. It was the lowest rate charged, and ryots who had had to pay twenty-four and even thirty-six per annum would have had occasion to thank the bank for lending them money at twelve.

Such, roughly, was the scheme which was formulated in the Bombay Presidency in 1882, and which secured the general approbation of the Local and Supreme Governments. Sir William Wedderburn and his friends supported it with an enthusiasm which it might be easy to revive if the project were once more brought under discussion. They would have some very authoritative decisions in their favour. The Government of India have put it on record that the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act, the Jhansi Encumbered Estates Act, and the Land Improvement Act fail in so far as they have not enabled the industrious and thrifty cultivator to obtain money for agricultural purposes on easy conditions. They each have a special purpose of their own, which they fulfil with more or less of success—less certainly in the case of the Lands Improvements Act, the reluctance of the ryot to borrow under which has frequently been commented upon. And even if it worked better than it does its object is limited to specific works of improvement, and it would be extremely difficult to make it serve the more diverse purposes of an agricultural land bank. What is wanted, the Government of India wrote in 1884, is a private bank which will in a measure take the place of the village usurer, but which will at the same time be bound by the articles of its constitution to restrict its dealings to the more solvent cultivators, and to supply capital at comparatively easy rates and on equitable conditions. It is easy to see that if the scheme was to succeed its operations must be limited to the less impecunious class of cultivators. It must be a business undertaking, conducted on business principles, and with a reasonable prospect of profit to those who put their money into it. Compassion should have no place in banking—not even in agricultural banking promoted by gentlemen of generous impulses. Hence the wisdom of the stipulation that there should be a liquidation of the debts of the Purundar ryots as a preliminary to the operations of the bank. For the people too poor to be accepted by the bank as ryots there was the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act, and we are not sure that a considerable proportion of the Purundar ryots who owed six and a half lakhs between them would not have been more suitably dealt with under some of the provisions of that Act than across the counter of an agricultural bank. One aspect of the question to which the promoters seem to have paid insufficient attention is that, though borrowing is an inveterate habit, and even a necessity with the ryot, his borrowings are not all for agricultural purposes. It is as the father of a family, with daughters to marry, quite as much as in the capacity of the cultivator of a holding, with seed to buy and oxen to feed and his assessment to meet, that the ryot becomes indebted. The sowcar lends money for marriages as he lends it for seed corn, and he does not trouble himself with the thought that in one case it will be wanted, and in the other it will be used for a reproductive purpose. Would an agricultural bank make the distinction to which the sowcar seems blind—almost as blind as the ryot himself? Would it restrict its loans to purely agricultural purposes, and so serve the real purpose of the scheme and ensure the safety of its advances?

This is a point to which a little more attention must be given if the project is revived this year, as it seems likely it will be. The bank, we are told, "would be at liberty to make loans for any purposes, or to any persons having a transferable interest in land within the taluka." This would be investing it with an unnecessary and, it might prove, a dangerous freedom. One difficulty which people practically acquainted with banking in the Deccan have indicated is that of finding suitable agents for the work. This, we have been told, would prove a formidable obstacle to the successful operations of agricultural banks on a large scale. But the matter is one upon which experience and opinion may differ, and it might be well to make inquiry into it. The Secretary of State, Lord Kimberley, raised objections to the scheme on other grounds, and he bears the responsibility for the fact that it is still a paper scheme. His objection that it is not what it purports to be, since while professedly a private enterprise it contemplates Government intervention at many points, is of no great moment. The project should be taken for what it is, and not for what it professes to be, and whether it be called a State enterpise or a private enterprise does not greatly matter. Lord Kimberley's observation that the sowcars whom the bank would compete with are dealers in produce as well as money lenders is scarcely more to the point. The bank might well leave that part of the business to them; its competition would be in money lending, in which, as it would lend at half or a third of the sowcars' rates, it would have a substantial advantage. It seems to be believed at the India Office that the position of the sowcar is so unshakeable that the ryots will go on paying him thirty-six per cent. per annum when they can borrow from a bank at twelve per cent. The assumption may be well founded; but we should hesitate to assent to it until it had been experimentally proved. There is, indeed, a good deal in the Secretary of State's despatch which is quite as much in need of demonstration as the propositions of the promoters of this scheme—the allegation, for instance, that the Revenue authorities would incur odium if they collected the instalments due to the bank. The people, we should think, would soon recognise that they were paying cheaply for the advantage of borrowing at half price if all they had to give for it was a prompt payment of interest to the same authority who collected their land assessment. But Lord Kimberley's objections have already been in part met by Sir William Wedderburn and the Poona Committee, and they are not likely to be the last words of the India Office on the subject.

THE vexed question of travelling allowances has at last been settled in a way which, if not quite acceptable to all concerned, is perhaps about the best compromise that could have been arrived at. For the last twenty-five years nearly all officers in this Presidency who have to travel on the public service have received from Government a liberal allowance to cover their expenses, paid each month with their salary. They received this all the year round whether they travelled or not, and irrespective of the length of their journeys. These fixed travelling allowances were strongly objected to by the Finance Committee, who contended that a system stood condemned under which the less a man travelled the more he was a pecuniary gainer; and they recommended that they should be totally abolished, all officers for the future drawing so much a mile instead of so much a month. As a matter of fact more irregularities are possible in the proposal than in the existing arrangement; for there is always the temptation to rush wildly about the country doing hasty inspections, in order to run up large travelling allowance bills. The mileage system also involves great expense in the way of check and audit. That with the fixed monthly system officers did less travelling than was intended, in order to save themselves expense, the Bombay Government altogether denied. There is no reason to think that anything of the kind goes on; and the present supervision by the higher authorities is amply sufficient to ensure the requisite amount of travelling being done. At the same time it has been held that the allowances now in force are in many cases higher than there is any real occasion for them to be; and the shears have been applied to them in many cases, with the result of a saving to Government of something like half a lakh of rupees a year. However little officers may dislike any reduction in their allowances, there is no doubt that they would much prefer to receive a fixed lump sum at the beginning of each month to drawing so many annas a mile. The same system has been applied to tentage. In other provinces Government provides tents for its officers; but the tents are all of one regulation shape, and officers cannot gratify their own individual tastes as to camp equipage. The inconveniences of this were obvious; and the difficulties of changing from one system to the other could not be overlooked. A fixed allowance for tentage has therefore been retained, though its amount has been reduced; and there is no fear of the same regulation tent being served out to a bachelor and to a man with a wife and several olive branches.

THE *Times* will tire soon of setting apart a page a day to the discussion of the merits of homœopathy and allopathy, and the *Telegraph* will be needing something better for its columns than an interminable correspondence concerning luck. They may then turn to the short, sharp, and outspoken address in which Professor Seeley, in the hearing of the Congress of French Teachers in England, vindicated against the unbending classicists the claims of the modern languages as humanizing and elevating objects of study. He had to deal with an assumption which has all the weight of prescription on its side, and the greater weight of the self-sufficient dogmatism with which it is paraded. And so he spoke with a crushing candour, and a scornful good sense. "Classicist of the classicists" as he avowed himself, he charged the upholders of Latin and Greek *à outrance* with clinging to a conservatism which in politics died out with Lord Eldon. Latin and Greek for the humanities; German and French for the utilities. The soul to be fed on one; the body on the other. Such is the distribution of functions which the Eldonites have made, with a sublime confidence that they were indicating the order of an intellectual Providence against whom it is as useless to appeal as against their own final judgment on these things. All that Professor Seeley thought necessary to do for their benefit was to hurl at them a bundle of what he called insulting truisms, conceived in this wise:—"I assert that in the French language, which I fully admit to be much used in foreign hotels (laughter), books have from time to time been published; that these books do not, as might be supposed, relate exclusively to commerce or business but treat of all subjects and in all styles; that there exists, in fact, a French literature which comprises books of poetry, devotion, philosophy, science, history, politics—a literature not less but more extensive and various than the Greek and Roman literatures themselves; that this literature, whatever may be its merit, indisputably excites the same sort of emotions and exerts the same sort of influence as the classical literature, elevates the mind, stimulates the imagination, and forms the taste; in short, that absolutely no good effect produced by the classical literature is not also in some degree produced by this literature." The absurdity of claiming the title of humanities for the classics alone, and of treating French and German as languages for the use of cockney tourists and of commercial travellers, could not have been better indicated. Yet even in these days it requires some courage to deal thus vigorously with an intellectual superstition.

THE correspondents who have frequently urged in our columns the advisability of setting apart a "Ladies' Day" at the Fort Swimming Baths will be glad to learn from an advertisement which we publish in another column that ladies are to be admitted from to-day from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and on every Tuesday henceforth. It is probable, however, that the concession will not end here, and that if the arrangement is as largely availed of as our correspondents have intimated it would be, the honorary directors may be prevailed upon to set apart not only three hours on every Tuesday, but on two or three days a week, and perhaps one whole morning. But that will, of course, depend upon the support received. Ample provision has been made in the Baths for the new comers. Some alterations have been made which will, no doubt, be appreciated by learners and timid bathers, as on the platform there will never be more than four feet of water, except in extraordinarily high tides. The pole, which has been fixed to mark the shallow water, can be easily removed when the whole length of the Bath is required for the swimming matches which are coming off in March. The suggestion that ladies are to take their own costumes with them comes as a matter of course, and though the subject is one on which it may be difficult to give advice, it at all events gives opportunities which ladies with reminiscences of the *plage* at Trouville or Biarritz will know how to turn to account.

AT their meeting yesterday, the Bombay Corporation resumed consideration of the new Municipal Budget. Mr. Dosabhoy Framji proposed that the estimate of expenditure on the fire-brigade establishment be passed at Rs. 1,16,086, as against the last year's estimate of Rs. 75,000. Mr. Dosabhoy explained that the increase this year in the charge was, to a great extent, due to the proposed establishment of a few additional fire-engine stations at Parel, Tardeo, and other places, where they are needed for the protection of mills and other valuable property. After a long discussion, the estimate was passed, and at the suggestion of Major Martin a committee was appointed to consider the question of the reorganization of the fire-brigade establishment. It was admitted, on all hands, that the salaries of the engineers employed on the establishment were too high, and that as vacancies occurred, new men should be employed on a much lower scale of pay.

THE seven Khyber Maliks, who arrived in Bombay by the Calcutta mail train on Thursday last, left for Kurrachee yesterday morning by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Khiva. They were accompanied by Colonel Warburton, who, under instructions from the Viceroy, has been their cicerone through their Indian tour. Starting from the Adumjee Peerbhoy Sanitaruim, their temporary residence, they were driven to the Apollo Bunder, where a Government steam launch was kept in readiness, in which, attended by their nine Afghan servants, they proceeded to the steamer Khiva. The prospect of a voyage on the waters of the sea, a wholly new experience to them, seemed to give them much delight as they left the shore for the steamer.

THE act to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act as far as it relates to matadars, which received the assent of the Viceroy on January 14, is published in the *Government Gazette*.

MR. KARSONDAS CHUBILDAS, son of Mr. Chubildas Lulloobhoy, of Bombay, has successfully passed the Roman Law Examination, Inner Temple, London.

THE merchants of Tashkend are stated by the *Siberian Messenger* to have invited the Russian traders resident at Tomsk to combine with them in holding an exhibition during the present year for Central Asia and Siberia.

LETTERS from the Central African Bishop Sogaro, dated in November last, state that eight priests and nuns detained at Omdurman, opposite Khartoum, were still alive at the time he wrote. They were, however, in a deplorable condition.

AN influential Committee has been formed from amongst the Vice-Presidents and members of the National Liberal Club for the purpose of raising a testimonial to Mr. William Digby, C.I.E., who, after filling the office of Secretary since the formation of the Club, has resigned, and will shortly retire from the post on account of the state of his health. The Marquis of Ripon is one of the members of the Committee.

AN inquest was lately held at Chatham convict prison with reference to the death of an Indian convict Munshee Shiek Gheesa, aged thirty-five, who hung himself by his braces to the window bars of a cell. The deceased was an Indian conjuror, and was convicted at the Manchester assizes in 1884 of unlawfully wounding, for which he was sentenced to ten years, penal servitude. He appears to have been under the delusion that he was going to be flogged, and that he would be thrown into the river.

MR. HURLEY, Secretary of the Cawnpore Municipality, has been appointed Secretary of the Delhi Municipality. We understand it is the intention of the latter Municipality to employ an engineer specially for the new Water-Works at Delhi—an undertaking which will require three years to finish.

MISS OXLEY, of Guy's Hospital, and Miss Loch, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, have been appointed by the Secretary of State for India to the charge of the nurses which it is intended to introduce into the Military Hospitals in India.

LADY WOLFF, says the *World*, is going to accompany her husband on his mission to Teheran. As the extent of the ride from the Persian coast to the Persian capital is seven hundred miles, and as Lady Wolff is not a practised horsewoman, Sir Henry has decided to take his journey by way of the Caspian Sea and the Russian frontier. Thus the ride will only be three hundred miles, quite sufficient for a first attempt on horseback.

IN several districts of Montenegro great distress has been caused by floods, and it is estimated that 30,000 of the peasantry have been deprived of their means of subsistence. The Czar has sent a shipload of corn from Odessa for the relief of the starving population.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE STATE OF THE CROWN PRINCE'S HEALTH.

SAN REMO, JAN. 29.

Sir Morell Mackenzie states that he is quite satisfied with the progress made by his illustrious patient, and declares that a decided improvement has taken place in those parts that have been hitherto affected by the disease.

Professor Virchow has also held an examination under the microscope of portions of the dead cartilage that have been brought away by coughing and spitting, and states that he finds nothing malignant in their appearance.

THE BRITISH IN AFRICA.

CAIRO, JAN. 30.

The Porte has requested the evacuation of Zeilah by the British troops.

ARREST OF ANOTHER PRIEST.

LONDON, JAN. 33.

Father Stevens has been arrested at Dunfanaghy for making a seditious speech.

THE GOVERNOR IN THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JAN. 30.

To-day the Governor visited the Gokak Falls and the Spinning Factory, in which he evinced great interest, returning late in the afternoon to Belgaum, where he received deputations from the Local Association and from the Mussulman communities. The former prayed for a permanent establishment of the jury system, to which his Excellency replied he could not give an answer then, but would refer the matter to Mr. West on his return. To the Mussulmans, who petitioned for permission to re-open the Musjid-i-Saffa, he promised to consult the Commander-in-Chief, as the question was one coming under the cognisance of the Military authorities.

To-morrow the Governor proceeds to Castle Rock, where he opens the new railway connection line.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

H. E. the Governor left in a special train, accompanied by the Collector, to Gokak, at 8 a.m., and returned by 4 p.m. The departure was a private one, and there were a few gentlemen present. Amongst the natives were First-class Sub-Judge Mr. Jayasatya Bodrow and his father Trimulrao, pensioned Small Cause Court Judge, Dharwar, and now president of the Dharwar Municipality.

At 5 an address was presented by the District Association, to which his Excellency replied in fitting terms. Mr. Hoogwerf called for three loud and hearty cheers as his Excellency drove into the compound of the bungalow where the address was to be presented, and was responded to by the pupils, numbering about 1,000, from several schools, who were waiting with banners.

VISITORS TO CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 30.

H. E. the Governor, Lady Connemara, Lady Eva Wyndham Quinn, Mr. Rees, Surgeon-Major Briggs, Captain Quinn, and Viscount Marsham embarked on board the Bokhara this evening for Calcutta. They will return to Madras on the 15th proximo.

NOTABILITIES AT MADRAS.

The Duke of Sutherland arrived here on Saturday and left this evening in the Sans Peur for Bangkok. Lord Eustace Cecil, brother of Lord Salisbury, is here on a short visit.

THE NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE OF INDIA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, JAN. 30.

At a crowded meeting held at Indore on the 29th January, a Provincial Committee of the National Social Conference of India was formed. Mahama Lopadyaya Hurihur Shastri presided. Mahomedans, Christians, Parsis, Jains, Hindus, Sunnyasees, took part, and carried the resolutions with acclamations. Also an Association for the promotion and propagation of the Aryan Vedic religion was formed. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

A FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN 30.

The marriage of Lord Herbrand Russell to Miss Tribe took place at 8-30 this morning at Barrackpore. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Orton, assisted by Archdeacon Tribe, father of the bride. The wedding was private.

His Excellency the Viceroy, Lady Dufferin, and household, with the Duchess of Montrose and the Marquise de Mores were the only guests present. Lord William Beresford officiated as best-man. After the ceremony the party repaired to the Viceregal lodge to partake of the wedding breakfast.

Lord and Lady Russell leave by the outgoing mail from Bombay for England.

THE NEPAULESE MINISTER AT CALCUTTA.

Bur Shumshere, accompanied by the Maharanee and 175 followers, arrived by special train at one o'clock to-day, and was received at the station by the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, and the Nepaulese representative at Calcutta.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The Bombay Mails of the 13th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 28.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall arrived from Kurrachee this afternoon.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here this morning.

ADEN, JAN. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, outward bound for Kurrachee and Bombay, left here this evening.

JAN. 30.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Imperator, from Trieste, left here this morning for Bombay.

HONGKONG, JAN. 30.

The Italian steamer Shira, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday.

COLOMBO, JAN. 29.

Mail steamer Brittania from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69⅝
4½ per cent. do.	73⅞
3 per cent. Consols for account	102⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108
Bar Silver	44⅜

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 30.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius Mail closes Durban at forenoon on Thursday February 2.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Jan. 29.

10 p.m.	72·7

MONDAY, Jan. 30.

6 a.m.	68·9
10 a.m.	73·3
2 p.m.	79·4
4 p.m.	79·3

THEY are complaining in the Mauritius of having too much sugar and too little freight. A Port Louis paper recently observed :—There can be no doubt that if suitable tonnage had been available, shipments would have been made greatly in excess of what has been sent away. We have therefore to inquire why tonnage is so scarce at the present time. Large ships are available it is true. But what we require is what are called "handy vessels"—from four to seven hundred tons. What is it that keeps them away? Doubtless the large steamers in the Indian trade do something to deter small vessels from coming here. A small sailing vessel stands little chance now-a-days in the Bombay trade.

THE rumour that the Czar is to be crowned Emperor of Central Asia which was circulated last year and authoritatively denied, now receives strong confirmation from the fact that a summer palace is in course of erection at Merv for the reception of his Imperial Majesty. It will be remembered that quite recently the announcement was made that the Czar would proceed to the Caucasus in the course of the present year. "I am informed on excellent authority," says a correspondent, "that Central Asia is his real destination."

THE Secretary to the Indian Female Normal School Society writes to the *Times* in reference to Miss Sorabjee, the Parsee "girl graduate":—It may interest your readers to hear something further about this young lady. She is a Christian, the child of Christian parents, and is one of seven sisters, all of whom have been well educated and are doing good service as educationists. Her mother, Mrs. Sorabjee, has established a successful high school in Poona, where Europeans, Eurasians, Parsees, Hindoos, and Beni Israelites all meet together for instruction. Mr. Sorabjee is a clergyman and an hon. missionary of the Church Missionary Society. Miss Sorabjee's career illustrates the way in which many of the young Christian women of India are now coming to the front in educational and, I may add, in medical work.

THE *Politische Correspondenz* learns that the English Postmaster-General has caused inquiries to be made in Belgrade as to the arrangements for the conveyance of mails and passengers by the route to Salonica *via* Servia. It is the intention of the British Government to send the Indian mail *via* Salonica, instead of Brindisi, as soon as the short connecting line of railway in the Balkans is opened, and as soon as the steam-ship service which the Austrian Lloyd and the Messageries Company have announced their intention to inaugurate between Salonica and Port Said has been established.

WORKING upon the assumption that the Star of Bethlehem was none other than Venus, Mr. John T. Nicolson makes this calculation in the new number of *Nature*:—"That 1180 synodical periods of Venus (*i. e.*, 1180 by 583·92 = 689,025 mean solar days) take us back from October 28, 1887 —when Venus was at her maximum brilliancy as a morning star—to only May 3 of the year 1 A.D., instead of December 25 of the year 1 B. C. For the number of days from October 28, 1887, to December 25, 1 B. C. is 689,155 (viz., 1887 by 365·2425 = 689,213 — 64 plus 6 = 689,155.)" By this showing, Christ was born on May 3 of the year 1.

IT is said that at his recent audience of the Sultan the ex-Khedive Ismail declared that he had no ambitious views, his only desire being to be permitted to live a quiet retired life, under the protection and favour of his Sovereign. It is remarked (the Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* says) that no official visits have been paid to Ismail Pasha by the Ministers and functionaries, and this abstention is said to be observed in consequence of orders from a high quarter so as to prevent any intrigues or suspicion of political relations with the ex-Khedive, who is to be considered only a private person. This attitude is believed to have been produced by the reports sent from Egypt.

IN the "scramble for Africa" the Portuguese have managed to secure a hold on one of the most important possessions on the east coast, and they have not been backward in extending the sphere of their influence on the western side of the dark continent. Alarmed by the eagerness of their great European neighbours to annex all the unoccupied portions of the African continent, the Portuguese, some three years ago, fitted out an expedition to extend their influence inland from the coast of Angola, and since the expedition left St. Paul de Loanda in October of 1884, it has been engaged in establishing trading stations on all the principal rivers in the great block of country which stretches back from the coast line into the interior, and is bounded on the north and east by the territory of the Congo Free State. Friendly relations have been formed with some of the native chiefs, and in some cases treaties have been made, so that by the exertions of this roving expedition, which arrived at Malange—a station situated about two hundred miles inland from St. Paul de Loanda —in October of last year, an enormous tract of country has been brought within the sphere of Portuguese influence.

IT is a curious commentary on the character of the two peoples that in Paris there is a society specially devoted to the interests of commercial geography, while in London every attempt to establish such a society has failed. This is, doubtless, in part due to the fact that the Royal Geographical Society here covers to some extent the ground which would be occupied by a society of commercial geography, and in part to the fact that British Chambers of Commerce concern themselves in all geographical questions which affect the interests of trade. The more logical, the less commercial people of France are not content to leave such matters to this haphazard treatment, and the Commercial Society flourishes side by side and in harmony with the purely scientific society. The report of the Commercial Society for the past year shows that it has encouraged expeditions in the interests of commerce and of industry to Iceland, Tonquin, Annam, Venezuela, and other places. Communications on such subjects as the establishment of methods of communication in Senegal, the tunnelling of the central Pyrennees, the junction of the Volga and the Don, the products of French India, the production of gold in Australia, and the agricultural resources of Tonquin have been made to and discussed by the Society. But the most important result of the Society's labours has been the publication of an elaborate report on the commercial capabilities of Venezuela. It is some time since the attempt to establish such a society in Great Britain met with failure, and as the value of accurate, detailed information on the resources and commercial capabilities of foreign countries has become of late more clearly recognised than ever before, it is probable that ere long another attempt may be made, with more chances of success.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

A SALE of work, with a musical entertainment, in which Miss Flower will play, will be held in the Cathedral High School this afternoon at four o'clock, the proceeds to be devoted to the Building Fund of the School. An interesting feature of the proceedings will be a series of kindergarten songs and games by the infants from the All Saints Sisters' School.

THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THERE have been so many concerts in Bombay of late that it is not surprising, though it is much to be regretted, that the excellent programme which Mr. Grant Craig had provided for the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute concert did not attract a larger audience to the Town Hall on Friday evening. The concert, which enjoyed the nominal patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, was in aid of the building fund of the new lecture hall in connection with the Institute, and that fact alone, apart from purely musical recommendations, should have been sufficient to ensure an audience large enough to be of considerable assistance to the fund. Unhappily, however, Bombay has not been accustomed to the plethora of vocal and instrumental excellence which we have recently enjoyed, three concerts having previously been held in the course of the present month, and by the time that the concert in aid of the Sassoon Institute came to be held the people had lost a good deal of the appetite for music. It would have been worth a very considerable effort to be present, however, to hear Mrs. Boyd's rich and cultivated voice in the sparkling aria "Scottish Bluebell." Mrs. Boyd was a *debutante*, and her admirable rendering of her solo showed that she will be a valuable acquisition to the roll of sopranos in Bombay. She gave so much gratification to the audience that an encore was demanded. Mrs. Walker, whose voice is now familiar to local audiences, also assisted, singing two well-known songs, namely, "When the heart is young" and "Sunshine and Rain;" enhancing the reputation which her previous efforts have gained for her. Mr. Chisholm, Mr. Dixon, and Mr. Wyer were also contributors to the programme, and so well known is their manner of singing that it is not necessary to enlarge on it. To say that Mr. Dixon, Mr. Chisholm, or Mr. Wyer has sung a song is tantamount to a declaration that whatever charm the music may possess has been enhanced by the graces of a good style and a rich voice. Mr. Thelenberg, who was last heard at the Scottish concert, also rendered assistance, displaying his voice to the best possible advantage in the stirring song "Thy Sentinel am I." Mr. Freyvogel's playing of the "Legende" by Carl Bohnn was characterised by the usual refinement and purity of tone. Praise is also due to the small chorus who opened the concert with the part song "Chough and Crow."

COLD-DRINK SHOPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe in your issue of yesterday under the head "Cold-Drink Shops" the report of a case disposed of by the Acting Chief Magistrate in which a Mrs. Rosenthal was charged with selling liquor without a license. In this report the Magistrate is stated to have said that "It is a matter of public complaint that these shops were opened in consequence of the removal of the European women of a certain class from Cursetjee Sooklajee Street under the orders of the Commissioner of Police."

It seems to me that the Magistrate must have been incorrectly reported as regards this statement, which under the circumstances he would scarcely have made impulsively and wholly inaccurately and contrary to fact, and as I am aware that considerable misapprehension has been brought about in the public mind on this question I seek your aid to correct a gross fallacy.

I beg to state positively (and challenge refutation) that there is not a single European women living in, or connected with, any of the four or five shops referred to in the above statement purporting to have been made by the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, who was ever on the Register kept under the C. D. Act, or who at any time resided in Cursetjee Sooklajee Street.—Yours, &c.,

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

ACCIDENT TO H. M. S. SERAPIS.

INTELLIGENCE received by wire yesterday morning in Bombay announces that H. M. S. Serapis, on her way to Bombay, has met with an accident at sea, and has consequently been detained at Suez. The telegram from Suez says :—"Troopship Serapis arrived here on Saturday, the 28th, in tow of the Gilderland. High pressure cylinder broken, &c." The troopship left Portsmouth, on the 7th current, with troops, and having embarked on board a further complement of troops belonging to various drafts from Queenstown, reached Suez on the 20th idem. It must, therefore, have been somewhere midway in the Red Sea that the mishap occurred, whence she was towed by the s.s. Gilderland to Suez. The injury to her machinery being of a serious nature, the troops on board, it is apprehended, will be required to be transferred to some other steamer, and the Serapis towed home for repairs. Further information is awaited to throw light on the incident.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

MR. JUSTICE NANABHAI HARRIDAS has received the following letter from the Rev. James Smith, Principal of the Ahmednagar High School :—

SIR,—In reply to your questions I may say briefly that I always hold a preliminary examination.

2. That I *never* send up boys whose chances are not good.

3. That during the past *five* years about 50 per cent. have passed, though during the past two years the percentage has been much lower.

4. I have been amazed to find the *first* boy even fail not once but twice, and those whom I thought unfit for promotion to VII. standard even have passed in the same examination. I have remarked this so often that I have scarcely any confidence in a preliminary or any other test that I can think of applying before sending up boys for the examination. I am quite convinced that as things are now managed no amount of care on the part of the head-masters can secure satisfactory results. Head-masters, knowing the lowest boy in the class has about as good a chance as the best, are prevailed upon to send up one and all, and on the other hand boys think that success does not wait merely upon the studious, lapse into an easy indifference, and instead of studying to pass or to know a subject trust to their "luck." Nothing can be more damaging to the cause of education than the present hap-hazard system of examinations.

5 (a) and (b). Some may, it is true; but I suspect from information that I consider reliable that if the results of the examinations were analysed it would be found that the percentage of "private candidates" who fail is not so large as would appear from the University figures. I believe that head-masters sometimes in reply to the Registrar's Postal of Enquiry include some of the "private passes" with the "school passes" and thus swell their percentage to the advantage of the "private tuition" candidates. Under the new rule of the University all the boys of the candidate classes present themselves. If they can get the head-master's signature well and good. If they cannot they go up with the approval of an assistant master and save the school fees for three months—September-November. When the Registrar calls for information all who passed from either class are, I suspect, in some case returned as "sent up."

There are also a good many parents unwise enough to send up their sons to try experiments, but the University is more to blame for that than the illiterate parents. The latter believe that what is in the main true, that it is all a matter of luck.

6. Yes, great dissatisfaction. I may add that dissatisfaction is expressed with the examiners who are in many cases men who have never taught or examined before in their lives. In some cases junior civilians of no experience of any kind have been selected when men accustomed to educational work for years in India could have been easily found. There is surely something wrong with the system of selecting the examiners, and I trust that your committee with probe deep at this spot. They will be richly rewarded for their pains.

7. I consider such an enquiry most desirable indeed, and I trust that the result of their labours will be to make not only the Matriculation, but some other University Examinations, something better than the farce they now are.—Yours, &c.,

JAMES SMITH,
Principal.

Mission High School, Ahmednagar, Jan. 26, 1888.

MILITARY NEWS.

SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON and other principal officers of the army are taking steps to form an Aldershot Military Society, it being intended to afford an opportunity for the largest assembly in the country of officers of experience and knowledge to express their opinions, and hear the views and opinions of others, upon the current military topics of the day. Major-General Sir Drury Lowe will be president, and the society has the patronage of the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary for War. Major-General Williams, C.B., Major-General Buchanan, C.B., Major-General Philip Smith, C.B., and Colonel R. Harrison, C.B., are the vice-presidents; and Major Hutton, King's Royal Rifles, is the honorary secretary.

THE list of Colonels, says the *Broad Arrow*, is being eagerly scanned for the coming selections of the Promotion Board. First on the list is undoubtedly Colonel Gillespie, C.B., at present holding local rank as a Major-General in the Bombay Presidency while in command of a division. In the more distant future it needs no very keen prophet to "spot" the certain chances of Colonel Charles M. Clark, C.B., Brigadier-General East, C.B., and Sir Baker Russell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., finding themselves advanced by the out-of-turn promotions, which are supposed to bring the fittest to the front. Colonel Harrison, C.B., C.M.G., will no doubt be an out-of-turn promotion in the Royal Engineers, and in the coming by-and-bye Colonel Charles Brackenbury, C.B., among the "Gunner" Generals.

WHEN the Khedive issued the bronze star to those who had taken part in the Nile expedition and the Suakim campaign, it was believed, says the *World*, that a limited number of Osmanlis and Medjidies would certainly be given at the same time—say two per regiment; but this there seems great hesitation about on the part of the War Office authorities, not by any means on the part of the Khedive, who is willing to give them directly. It is argued that the greater part of the officers entitled to them had already received them for the 1882 campaign. Surely, those who remain are entitled to some reward? Was not the work done on the Nile and at Suakim as arduous as that done in 1882? Was there not more fighting, more hardship, more privation? There are not more than forty officers entitled to receive the decoration, and the total cost would not exceed a hundred pounds.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Jan. 31.—H. E. the Governor opens the Castle Rock section of the W. I. P. and S. M. Railways.
Breakfast to his Excellency at Castle Rock.
Banquet and Dance at Marmagoa in honour of junction of the Railways.
Bombay Port Trust Inspection of Harbour.
Quarterly Meeting Volunteer Club.
Feb. 1.—Adjourned Meeting University Senate.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Poona Sky Races.
Lady Reay leaves Marmagoa for Bombay.
Lord Reay arrives at Chinchli.
Amateur Theatricals in aid of the Cama Hospital Endowment Fund.
" 2.—Criminal Sessions, High Court.
Poona Poultry Show.
Lord Reay visits Chinchli Show.
" 3.—Poona Sky Meeting.
Indian Guarantee Association Meeting, Albert Building, 3 p m.
Departure of M. S. Cathay.
Subscription Dance, Ladies' Gymkhana.
Lord Reay arrives in Bombay.
" 4.—Investiture Order of Indian Empire, Calcutta.
Expected Arrival of the Duke of Connaught.
Entries for Gymkhana Lawn Tennis Challenge Cup close.
Cook's Moonlight Excursion.
Amateur Theatricals in aid of the Cama Hospital Endowment Fund.
" 5.—Volunteer Church Parade.
" 6.—Expected Arrival of Duc d'Orleans.
Ladies' Dance at Yacht Club.
" 7.—Ball at Government House.
" 8.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
Mrs. Norville's Benefit, Gaiety Theatre.
" 9.—Fancy Bazaar, in aid of Lady Reay's Fund.
" 10.—Fancy Bazaar, in aid of Lady Reay's Fund.
Departure of M. S. Sutlej.
Masonic Ball, Town Hall.
" 11.—Fancy Bazaar, in aid of Lady Reay's Fund.
Arrival of the Maharaja of Travancore.
" 13.—Yacht Club Dance.
" 14.—Yacht Club Annual Meeting.
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught visits Freemason's hall, Byculla.
Shrove Tuesday.
Byculla Club Annual Ball.
" 15.—Town Council Meeting.
Ash Wednesday.
" 17.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
" 19.—First Sunday in Lent.
" 20.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
" 21.—Bombay Races.
Yacht Club Regatta.
" 22.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
General Meeting, Ladies' Gymkhana.
" 23.—Bombay Races.
" 24.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Yacht Club Regatta Ball.
Departure of M. S. Peshawur.
Departure of the Maharaja of Travancore.
" 25.—Bombay Races.
Bombay Light Horse at Bandora.
" 27.—Yacht Club Dance.
Holi Holiday.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Encampment and Rifle Meeting, Bandora.
" 29.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Sky Races.
Mar. 2.—Departure of M. S. Coromandel.
" 3.—Gymkhana Sky Races.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Inspection, Camp and Rifle Meeting concludes.
" 5.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
" 8.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 9.—Departure of M. S. Balaarat.
" 12.—Yacht Club Dance.
" 14.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 16.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
" 17.—St. Patrick's Day.
" 19.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
" 21.—Jamshedi Naoroz Holiday.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 22.—German Celebration of the Emperor's Birthday.
" 23.—Departure of M. S. Bengal.
" 24.—Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.
" 28.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 30.—Good Friday.
Departure of M. S. Pekin.
Apl. 1.—Easter Sunday.
" 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Bank Holiday.
" 4.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
" 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
" 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
" 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.

THE Pope's Jubilee has afforded the enterprising ransacker of past ages an opportunity of gathering together statistics of previous Papal Jubilees, and a Roman authority on this subject has compiled a statement, from which it appears that the first Papal Jubilee celebration was that of Pope Boniface VIII., when the hundred thousand pilgrims visited Rome to pay their respects to his Holiness. The second Jubilee occurred during the exile of the occupant of St. Peter's Chair at Avignon in 1,350, but no less than 1,200,000 pilgrims are reported to have visited Rome to bend the knee before the touch of St. Peter. At the Jubilee of Nicholas V. an accident occurred on the Bridge of St. Angelo, when more than 200 persons lost their lives. Sextus IV., Alexander VI., Julius III., and Clement VIII. all celebrated their Jubilee, and the last prelate is said to have been waited on by the enormous number of 3,200,000 pilgrims, who came to pay their respects and to offer their congratulations. There is no authority given for these figures, and as a statistical bureaux had not then come into existence, the statements may perhaps be taken with the proverbial grain of salt.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN INDIA.

STATEMENT BY MR. WESTLAND.

THE Council met yesterday at Government House at 11 a.m. Besides his Excellency the Viceroy, there were present his Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, the Hon. Lt.-Genl. G. T. Chesney, the Hon. A. R. Scoble, the Hon. Sir W. Aitchison, the Hon. Sir C. A. Elliott, the Hon. J. Westland, the Hon. Rana Sir Shankar Baksh Singh, Bahadur, the Hon. Syed Amir Hossein, C.I.E., the Hon. Raja Peari Mohan Mukerji, C.S.I.; the Hon. W. S. Whiteside, the Hon. J. W. Quinton, C.S.I.; the Hon. R. Steel, the Hon. Sir Dinsha Manickji Petit, Kt.; and the Hon. F. M. Halliday.

The Hon. Mr. Westland moved for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise the levy of a customs duty on Petroleum. In doing so, he said :—

In asking the permission of the Council to introduce a Bill of which the intention is to increase our revenue, I shall naturally be expected to give some account of our financial position, and to satisfy the Council that an increase of revenue is necessary upon financial grounds. This expectation is all the more justified in consideration of the fact that, last week, we exercised the power given to us by the Legislature, to make an addition of 25 per cent. to the Salt duties, a measure which deserves some explanation in view of the discussions which took place in the Council two years ago on the occasion of the imposition of the Income-Tax in its present form. It would be absolutely impossible for me, within any limits of time, to go over anything approaching to the whole ground covered by our Indian accounts; and I would only weary the Council by leading them into a maze of figures in which all connexion would be lost. I shall assume, therefore, that the Council are already acquainted with the position which we realised in the Financial Statement of last March, when we presented our estimates shewing a practical equilibrium of revenue and expenditure. I shall adopt that Financial Statement as my standard, and shall explain, by reference to it, in what respects we now find ourselves worse situated than we then were.

I know there are people who will not allow me to accept that standard, alleging that it is in itself one of extravagant expenditure, and should not be accepted as the foundation of a claim on the part of the Executive Government to an increase of its revenues. Nothing is more common among some of our public critics than to accuse us of wanton extravagance, but I always observe that these accusations waste themselves in generalities, and do not address themselves to specific items of expenditure which it is considered might with advantage be discontinued. There are some people who are so entirely unable to grasp the large figures in which our accounts are presented, that they assume that the fact of our expending 77 crores of rupees every year is in itself proof positive of entire absence of financial control. They forget the enormous area which this expenditure covers. Compare it with the expenditure of the United Kingdom; it is only 60 per cent. of the amount (77 crores against 128, which is the equivalent of 90 millions sterling) and yet it covers an area ten times as large and a population seven times as large. Moreover, think how much the effect of this comparison would be enhanced if we were to include in the expenditure of the United Kingdom, as we do in those of India, the police, the hospitals, the roads, and all the other expenditure that is in England charged to Local Rates, and even the expenditure on the maintenance of railways. I know that the financial circumstances of England and of India are in many respects utterly incomparable; but still, I think, we have some claim that those of our critics whose charges of extravagance are based only on the fact that our expenditure is stated in tens of millions, should bear in mind that the accounts we present are the accounts not of one Government, but of one Central and of nine Provincial Governments; and that of these Provincial Governments, five nearly equal in area, and somewhat exceed in population, the five principal Governments in Europe.

We published, in the Financial Statement of March 1886, the comparative figures of our accounts for the past ten years, and I have seen the argument drawn from these figures that the rapid rate at which we have allowed expenditure to increase argues an absence of proper control. I have seen it made a matter of accusation against us that our expenditure in the first of the series of years alluded to was Rs. 57,400,000, and in the last of them was Rs. 71,100,000, an increase on the face of it of Rs. 13,700,000, or something like 24 per cent. But it is almost a dishonest mistake to take the figures this way in the gross. Dip a little below the surface, and you find that of this Rs. 13,700,000, Rs. 6,800,000 arises in the account of railways, and merely means that the Government possesses at the end of the period many more miles of railway than it did at the beginning, and that it has to pay a much higher rate of exchange on the remittances necessary to pay the guaranteed interest. The extension of Irrigation accounts, in the same way, for Rs. 500,000; the famine insurance grant, which was not expenditure, accounts for nearly Rs. 1,000,000; a bumper opium crop accounts for Rs. 750,000, the extension of Post Offices and Telegraphs accounts for Rs. 600,000 but it brings in as big an increase of revenue as of, expenditure. There remain only Rs. 4,000,000 to represent any real increase of expenditure; and of this amount even considerable sections would have to be written off as having no bearing on the question of financial control or economy. Rs. 300,000 of it, for example, mean that we remitted the putwari cess in the North-Western Provinces by taking over, a Government expenditure, the establishments which were maintained out of it, and another Rs. 300,000 represent the portion of Salt Revenue which we annually hand over to Native States under the arrangements completed in 1878-79,—a fiscal reform of the utmost importance which led not only to great development of Revenue, but also to great economies in expenditure.

The figures which represent any real increase of expenditure during the ten years under review are dwindling down very rapidly; we have less than 3½ millions still to account for—something like six per cent. during the ten years. And even of this we might at once strike off as entirely beyond our control an increase of Rs. 600,000 in the charges for exchange upon our sterling obligations, namely, Rs. 400,000 in the interests on Sterling Debt, and Rs. 200,000 upon Superannuation charges; and as almost beyond our control, another Rs. 600,000 of exchange charges upon the Home Military expenditure. We have almost brought down to Rs. 2,000,000 what may be called the net total of the voluntary increase expenditure in ten years.

Of course we might have refused even this amount of increase. We might have refused to open new courts of justice where the increase of the population or of business demanded it. We might have refused to increase police expenditure, which is still, in the opinion of many authorities, at a dangerously low figure, and run the risk of breeding insecurity to life and to property. We might have stopped the increase of schools and of hospitals and of roads. We might have shut our eyes to events in Central Asia, and refused the increases of political and of military expenditure, forced upon us by the approach of a great civilized power on our North-West Frontier. In short, we might have refused to discharge the duties and responsibilities of a civilized Government, either with respect to our own subjects, or to the nations which lie beyond our frontier; and those who think we should have observed this attitude are, to this limited extent, right in pointing to our increase of expenditure as evidence of want of financial control. With such people I do not care to argue, and the Legislative Council is not the place where such arguments are called for.

But while thus contending that the gross figures of our accounts contain in themselves at least a presumption of the moderate scale of our expenditure, I am far from denying that there is expenditure which cannot be done without. I would only say, with reference to the details of it, that we who are engaged in the control of expenditure in India, are so impressed with the hugeness of the demand for expenditure which is, of itself, of a useful and beneficial character, that we are the last people to willingly consent to divert to purposes of extravagance, any money which can be made available to meet that more pressing demand. There is hardly any limit to the amount of money that can be usefully spent in India, and the business of the financial authorities, both Imperial and Provincial, consists far too often in refusing money for objects of which the desirability cannot be denied, simply because it cannot be found either out of revenue, or by economies in expenditure.

This is a process of exhaustion which goes on by a sort of compulsion and without intermission, in the ordinary course of the financial business of every department, and is sometimes helped forward by special enquiries, such as those made by the Finance Committee of 1886. That Committee has presented to Government a plentiful crop of suggestions, which will continue for a long time to exercise the various departments; but I think I may say, both for the President of the Committee who now sits on my left and for myself, that throughout our enquiries we were greatly struck with the carefulness of detail with which expenditure was supervised, and with the very large proportion of cases in which, when we raised questions on the facts before us, we found that the questions were no new ones to the authorities concerned, but had been amply examined and discussed, long before we were set to work to put the authorities once more upon their defence. But in times of financial necessity, the line must be drawn closer. The Finance Committee's work was to indicate in what way this might be done, and it has resulted not only in actual economies, the credit for a large instalment of which was taken in the estimates presented last year, but still more in establishing a more rigorous standard by which expenditure, actual and proposed, has to be judged. The expenditure which has passed the review of that Committee is not likely to be really liable to the charge of extravagance, and that which they did not accept as necessary and justifiable has been, or is being, elaborately examined in search of possible economies.

I think I have said enough to convince the Council that in adopting, as the standard from which I am to start, the figures of the published estimate for 1887-88, I am not asking them to condone any past sins of extravagance; but am presenting the account of India as it stands after long years of close attention to the interests of economy.

The period of ten years, over whose history I have rapidly glanced, terminated with the year 1884-85; and two years ago Sir A. Colvin, in introducing the Income Tax Bill, described that year as the last of the fat kine; he said that the lean kine were come in, though he did not then know how terribly lean they were going to be. But those who have watched the course of Indian finance during the two years that have intervened since Sir A. Colvin in this place explained the then financial position, will be prepared for the announcement that, from causes which I shall presently explain, we are at the present moment even further from equilibrium than when the Government appealed to the Legislature for an extension of direct taxation. It seems to me that the best way of showing the nature and origin of the difficulties which have thus accumulated about our financial position will be to make a comparison between the figures of our accounts of 1883-85, the last year in which our financial position may be described as satisfactory, and those of the Budget Estimates of 1887-88. These Estimates showed an equilibrium, it is true, but it was, as Sir Auckland Colvin was very careful to explain at the time, no unstable equilibrium, an equality of revenue to expenditure, obtained only by pressing into the service of our expenditure revenues which up till then had formed a sort of reserve.

The financial position in this last year may be called a position of equilibrium as we then understood the words. There is a nominal deficit of Rs. 387,000, but it is really due to the fact that the date with which our financial year ends cuts in two the most active season of Land Revenue collection, and according to the distribution of the collections during the few days before and after March 31st, we get into the financial year sometimes a good deal more, and sometimes a good deal less, than twelve months' revenue. In 1884-85, we got a good deal less, but this of course was a mere temporary feature, and accounts for the fact that, what was really a position of financial equilibrium showed in the accounts as a deficit of Rs. 387,000. In fact as we are taking a general view of the financial position, and not confining our observations to the casual circumstances of a single year, we may go further and say that the year 1884-85 would have shown the surplus of Rs. 5,000,000 prescribed by the Secretary of State, had it not been that a bumper crop of opium required an expenditure, exceeding by much more than that amount the average expenditure of a serious of previous years. So that the financial position of that time might legitimately be described as one in which our ordinary standard of Revenue was sufficient to enable us to meet all ordinary expenditure, to set apart for famine insurance Rs. 1,500,000 and to invest in Railway Construction Rs. 263,000, and to show after all a surplus of Rs. 500,000.

We have now to compare with this the Budget Estimates of 1887-88; and first let us look at the Revenue side. Land Revenue has of recent years increased pretty steadily at an average of Rs. 120,000 a year, and in three years this gives us Rs. 360,000; besides the addition of Rs. 420,000 of Upper Burmah Revenue. Salt, Excise and Stamps have added Rs. 4,20,000 to our resources. The new Income Tax has given us nearly Rs. 900,000; and other Revenues, say, Rs. 200,000, besides Rs. 100,000 in Upper Burmah.

Railway earnings have increased, but hardly at a more rapid pace than the charges against them on account, mainly, of interest and annuities; of course when exchange is taken into account the ready addition more than swallows up all benefit by increased earnings, but we are at present dealing with the figures independently of this consideration.

The saving under interest is apparent only; we have been borrowing in sterling, but it is under the head of Rupee debt that we make transfers from the ordinary to the Railway account of debt; and the apparent saving under interest on ordinary debt re-appears as part of the increase of charge on account of exchange.

The Civil expenditure (which in our accounts unfortunately includes marine charges) has increased by Rs. 1,600,000 of which at least Rs. 1,100,000 is due to Upper Burmah; the rest I do not stop to analyse; some of it is a mere set-off against increased revenue, and some of it is the unavoidable excess of estimates which disappears when the accounts are made up.

For Imperial Public Works our ordinary standard is Rs. 1,000,000 for Military Works, and Rs. 350,000 for Civil Works, but the Budget of 1887-88 is charged, in addition to this, with Rs. 480,000 for Upper Burmah and with Rs. 200,000 for the construction of military roads on the North-West Frontier.

The figures of Army Expenditure show a very heavy increase; nearly Rs. 1,000,000 arise from the measures taken by the increase of its strength which were alluded to in the speech of his Excellency the President on the occasion of the introduction of the Income Tax Bill. The real increase by these measures is over Rs. 1,500,000, but various economies and sanctions have been secured under other heads of Military Expenditure, so that the net increase on the whole is stated under Rs. 1,000,000. But under this head we have also about Rs. 720,000 of special charges arising out of operations in Upper Burmah.

We come now to the heaviest difference of all, the addition to the charge on account of exchange. Our remittances in 1884-85 were made at the rate of 19·31 pence (£1= R12·43), but in 1887-88 we estimated we could make them only at 17·5 pence (£1= R1·371); that is to say, each sterling pound of expenditure costs us 1·28 more in Rupees; and this difference, calculated on the whole ammount of our sterling expenditure as it stood in 1884-85 (about £14,000,000), comes to Rs. 1,790,000. That is to say, that even if no increase of expenditure of any kind had occurred since 1884-85, we would still have to face an additional charge of this amount.

Let us then summarize the changes that have taken place in our Financial position between 1884-85, and the Budget Statement of 1887-88,

		Rs.
Army charges have increased by		980,000
We are spending on Frontier Roads		200,000
Upper Burma is costing us—		
Civil and Marine charges	1,100,000	
Military and Civil Works	480,000	
Military Operations	720,000	
	2,300,000	
DEDUCT—Revenue	520,000	
		1,780,000
Exchange adds to our account		1,790,000
Total new demands		4,750,000

These demands we have met as follows :—

(1)	We have obtained by the imposition of Income Tax	900,000
(2)	And by other improvements of Revenue	960,000
(3)	We have stopped for the time the appropriation to Famine insurance of Revenue amounting to	1,450,000
	and to Railway Construction of revenue amounting to, say	260,000
(4)	We have diminished the amount of Revenue assigned to Provincial Governments, thereby causing a reduction of their Public Works expenditure by	500,000
(5)	And finally we have absorbed the prescribed surplus of	500,000
		4,570,000

There remains Rs. 180,000 arising out of a number of smaller differences.

This then was the financial position at the time of the Budget Estimates of 1887-88. The fall in the value of silver, the necessity of improving our military strength, and the expenditure connected with the occupation of a new province had absorbed not only the three years' improvement of revenue, but the whole of the margin which we possessed in 1884-85. Every rupee of the revenue shown in the estimates of 1887-88 was pledged, as the financial statement put it, "for the necessary expenditure arising from our administrative needs;" and for the risks of war, and of famine, and of exchange, and of opium, nothing whatever was reserved. Nay, more,—we were pledged to heavy expenditure upon the defences of our harbours and of our North-West Frontier, and this expenditure, all unremunerative as it was, was entirely provided for by borrowed money.

The changes which have taken place in our financial position since the date of the Budget have settled for us the question which was then held in suspense: the strain was then as great as we could bear without resort to new taxation, but there was just a glimmer of hope that it might be relaxed. That hope has vanished; the strain has increased beyond the capacity of our revenue to endure it; and we are driven to seek remedial measures.

The first item in which our burden is increased is again that of Exchange. The estimate of 1887-88 was taken at 17½ pence. During the past year exchange had been as low as 16 pence, but it had rallied, and it stood at over 18 pence in the beginning of February 1887. There were signs of a fall just before the estimates were published, but with such an unstable item, it was possible only to take current facts for our standard; and we would not have been justified in taking, by anticipation, a lower rate, and founding on our anticipations a claim on the taxpayer's pocket. After the year opened, however, exchange settled down to a much lower rate than that of the estimates; and at that lower rate it has been so singularly stable, that the logic of facts compels us to assume, for all purposes of estimate of our financial position, the the lower level, which seems for the present at least to be established, of just under 17 pence. Our present home expenditure is nearly £14,500,000; the military demands and the interest on the capital of the aided Railway Companies having added half a million to the standard of 1884-85; and upon this amount of expenditure the difference between 17·5 pence and 16·2 pence is Rs. 720,000.

"Then the railways have not been doing as well as we anticipated; our receipts under this head are greatly affected by circumstances so entirely beyond our control as the question of good or bad crops in America and in Russia, and the course of prices in England. We must necessarily accept such facts as they come, but the results of the year, up to date, are such as to show that the Budget Estimate was based on too sanguine a view. We deal with huge figures under this head, for the gross earnings of the Railways which are paid into the Indian Treasury have recently been as follows:—

Actuals	1884-85	Rs.	15,958,615
Actuals	1885-86	Rs.	17,699,747
Actuals	1886-87	Rs.	18,109,537
Budget Estimate,	1887-88	Rs,	18,428,770

The active Railway season comes at the end of the financial year, and it is quite possible that we may witness a partial recovery before the year's account is closed; but as matters at present stand, our best estimate is that the net result of the Railway account, even after allowing for the reduction of working expenses, which becomes possible in a time of smaller earnings, may be Rs. 400,000 worse than in the Budget Estimates; and seeing the large amount of unremunerative capital expenditure that is going on, we should not reckon on any immediate improvement bringing in more than will cover the additional interest charges.

In still one other respect have I to report what looks like a permanent deterioration in the financial position: it is in the effect on our opium revenue of the recent convention regarding collection of duty in China. In the case of Bengal opium, the addition, or the additional certainty, of the duty inChina re-acts directly in reducing the auction price; in the case of Bombay opium, we get our full duty, but we cannot expect, if the Chinese maintain the rate of 110 taels, to maintain the present amount of the export. The loss in the current year will be something between Rs. 250,000 and Rs. 300,000 as compared with Budget Estimate, and it would be unwise to fix the standard of future revenue higher.

I have mentioned that Rs. 720,000 of special military expenditure in Upper Burmah was proposed in the Budget Estimates for 1887-88. The Government have not found it possible to reduce this expenditure so soon as was anticipated, and the figures of 1887-88 will show a considerable excess over the Budget Provision. But measures of reduction are now being carried out, and we hoped next year to get off with no more than the expenditure estimated for 1887-88.

The deterioration in our position which we have to face is, therefore, thus made up—

	Rx.
Exchange	720,000
Railways	400,000
Opium	300,000
Total	1,420,000

If I have succeeded in making plain the financial position with which we started in the estimate presented last March, it will be immediately evident that we are now under an obligation to seek, by improvement of revenue, at least this amount of amelioration.

(To be continued.)

THE OUTLOOK ON THE CONTINENT.

CONTINENTAL news brought by the mail steamer is full of rumours that the Bulgarian question is about to be more actively taken up by the Powers. The reports are exceedingly contradictory, however. Reports of war preparations continue to come from Russia. The southern army is to be reinforced by several divisions, and there is news of further military movements of more immediate interest to Germany and Austria.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

The *National Zeitung*, a few days ago, said the belief that a disturbance of the peace of the world is not in view is confirmed on all hands. At the same time, a lasting consolidation of that peace depends upon the settlement of the Bulgarian question, regard being had to the constellation of Powers and to the historical development of the diplomatic situation since the time of the Berlin Congress. It is clear that the initiative towards a solution can proceed from Russia only. It is possible that Russia, from a feeling of distrust, on the reason for which the publication of the forge despatches has now thrown a strong light, has hitherto abstained from taking such initiative; but it may be taken as a proof of growing confidence between the Powers that the Government of the country which is most nearly interested in Bulgaria is approaching the settlement of the questions pending with regard to the Principality.

DISMISSAL OF RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

The *St. Petersburg Gazette* says that the first series of time-expired men of the cavalry and artillery of the Guards Corps have already been dismissed, and that the dismissal of the time-expired men of the Infantry of the Guards will follow within the next few days. The journal points out that hitherto the dismissal of the time-expired men of the Guards Corps has usually taken place at the end of February or the beginning of March. The *Gazette* welcomes these measures as an augury of peace, on the ground that the men would not have been dismissed so soon if there were any prospect of their services being required at an early date. The journal adds that the time-expired men of the other army corps are generally dismissed earlier than those of the Guards Corps, in fact, often after the autumn manœuvres.

The *Freie Presse* publishes a dispatch from Bucharest stating that, according to trustworthy information received there, the Russian reservists in the Odessa Military Government have been dismissed.

EXPECTED DISPOSITION OF PRINCE FERDINAND.

The *National Zeitung* states that steps on the part of the Powers for the removal of Prince Ferdinand from Bulgaria are shortly expected. According to advices from Sofia, a conspiracy has been detected at a suburb there, and thousands of proclamations have been found summoning the population to a general rising against Prince Ferdinand and his Government, Russia being assigned therein as the Bulgarians' only friend, benefactor, and restorer of durable peace.

BULGARIA PREPARED TO RESIST.

A War Council, it is reported, has just been held at Sofia in which all the senior officers took part. The measures to be taken in case of war were decided upon, and all details were settled. "I am able to state," says a correspondent, "that it was resolved to defend Bulgaria against any invasion whatsoever, but not to take part in aggressive action."

THE POSITION OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

With regard to the conjectures concerning the political situation, the position of Austria-Hungary is declared on good authority to be as follows:—"Austria's policy is not of a wavering character. It is actuated by peaceful motives, faithful observance of treaties, and loyalty on all hands. It has never been and never will be provocative, but it can never sacrifice the vital interests of the Empire. Austria's programme remains unalterable—namely, to uphold the independent development of the Balkan States within the limits of the Berlin Treaty. Although any special cause for ill feeling between Germany and Russia may now be regarded as removed, the situation has in the main undergone no change."

RUSSIAN FINANCE.

The Finance Minister in his report, which is now issued, after stating that the increase in the expenditure is due to the service of the public debt, the amount of the pension list, and the expenses on account of public instruction, contiaues as follows:—In the budget of the War Department the expenditure has been reduced in conformity with the pacific policy of Russian. The surplus of revenue is due to the favourable change in the economic condition of the country, although this should not lead to the general conclusion that this improvement will be of a permanent character. Much remains to be done. The obstacles still hampering the progress of agriculture, commerce and industry will have to be removed and diligent labour and economy will be needed before we obliterate some dark features which are still to be found in our economic condition. The improvement which has taken place has rendered it incumbent upon the financial administration to reduce the deficit which in 1886 amounted to 51 million roubles, but which in 1887 only reached 36 millions. Equilibrium in the Budget could not, however, be obtained by mere retrenchment in the expenditure. It became necessary to increase the revenue without injuring the productive power of the population. The ultimate effect of the measures devised with that object will be to raise the revenue to 52 million roubles, although in the Budget the figure mentioned is only 33 millions. Because (1) some of the measures contemplated do not come into force at the beginning of the year; (2) when a new duty is imposed some of the articles taxed escape the control of the Customs; and (3) because the increased duties may result in a decrease of consumption."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

MR. BRIGHT AND HOME RULE.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT has sent a letter to the Unionists of Handsworth, near Birmingham, apologising for his inability to attend a meeting held there on Jan. 11. Mr. Bright defends the course taken by the Liberal Unionists, and says:—

Many of our opponents condemn us because we have not blindly followed Mr. Gladstone as they have done, and that we have not sacrificed our principles in order to maintain unity in theLiberal party. Let me remind you and them what we have done and how far the result has justified our course. If the Unionists, the Liberals in the session of 1836, had supported the Irish Bills of Mr. Gladstone, his Government Bill in some shape would probably have passed. The Land Bill could not have passed, for, being more easily understood, it was more generally condemned. We should, I suppose, by this time have seen an Irish Parliament sitting and debating and legislating in Dublin, and we should also have seen Privy Councillors and Cabinet Ministers of the Queen in their high offices in connection with the Bar in the Dublin Parliament. Where would the Queen find her Privy Councillors and the members of her Irish Cabinet, and from what section of the Irish Parliament would she select them? Would the Dublin Parliament differ materially from the well-known eighty-six Irish members now sitting in Westminster? If not, how many of the men with whose faces and conduct we have been familiar during the last seven years would be installed as Ministers of the Crown? Look over the names of some of these men. Begin with Mr. Parnell and then go on to O'Brien and Dillon and Healy and O'Connor, and Harrington and Biggar, and possibly we might add to them some of the Irish patriots who collect funds for the Irish revolution, but who now prudently keep the Atlantic between them and the Irish courts of law. Out of these, and such as these, without doubt, the Queen would have had to select her confidential advisers. Look at what these men have said and done. One of them, and not the least important of them urges his countrymen to treat as a leper the man who breaks an order of the Land League. He urges in a public manifesto all Irish tenants to refuse payment of rent, and in a noted speech to Irishmen in America, from whom the main portion of his funds are derived, he is reported to have said, "When we have given Ireland to the people of Ireland we shall have laid the foundation-stone upon which to build up our Irish nation, and let us not forget that this is the ultimate goal at which all we Irishmen aim. None of us, whether we be in America or in Ireland, will be satisfied until we have destroyed the last link which keeps Ireland bound to England."

If I could speak to every thoughtful and loyal man in the United Kingdom I would ask him to consider this matter, not in connection with Mr. Gladstone's leadership or the overthrow of Lord Salisbury's Government, but with something much higher than mere party strife. The nation has just celebrated the half-century of the reign of the Queen, having shown their reverence for her high station and her noble life, and they are advised, when a general election takes place, to force upon her a Minister whose policy in regard to Ireland would subject her to the monstrous and intolerable indignity of selecting her Irish Councillors and Cabinet Ministers from the men who have given abundant proof of their disloyalty to the Throne, and of a bitter hostility to the people of Great Britain. What would English and Scotch and Welsh constituencies think and say if, after returning Mr. Gladstone to power, they find him surrounding himself with colleagues from the leaders of the Irish Revolutionary party? And yet these men are now as legally qualified to be English as Irish Ministers. We are asked to deliver the Irish people of whom two millions out of less than five millions are horrified at the prospect, to a party whose entrance into a British Cabinet would be likely to produce immediate insurrection.

What, then, has the Unionist section of the once honoured and powerful Liberal party done? It has saved the nation from a great peril, and it has saved the Sovereign of Three Kingdoms and of a wide Empire from the terrible indignity to which the passion of a statesman aged and most eminent, and the credulity of a rash and unthinking party would have subjected her.

THE NIZAM AND SIR SALAR JUNG.

SIR SALAR JUNG writes to the *Times*:—

May I ask the favour of a correction of the terms of a telegram from Hyderabad, which you published on the 17th of November, when referring to my return to that city? Your correspondent states that "as Sir Salar Jung was required to remain away one year, his early return here after a brief visit to Europe was objected to."

This statement is misleading, and, considering the recent munificence of my Sovereign in liquidating in full the large claims of my father's estate on the Government of Hyderabad, I am the more concerned that a report should have gone out to the world which, if correct, would have shown me much wanting in respect for, and gratitude to, his Highness the Nizam.

When I left Hyderabad in the early summer it was stipulated that I should return within six months. The feudal tenure by which we hold our Jageers, subject to a stated military service, places the heads of the great houses at all times at the disposal of the sovereign. Had I felt at liberty to consult my own wishes merely, I should have wintered abroad and returned in the spring by way of the United States. Indeed, before starting on my return journey, I went so far as to telegraph my request for an extension of leave, but receiving no reply I sailed from Brindisi on the 9th of October. On my arrival at Suez, and when actually on board the Victoria, an official message reached me from Hyderabad that the Nizam wished my absence to extend over a further six months. As it was not then possible for me to leave the steamer I replied by cable that on my arrival at Bombay I should place myself entirely at his Highness's disposal—to return to Europe if such was his desire. On reaching Bombay I learnt for the first time that, during my absence, it, had been agreed that the part of prudence was to double my leave, so that my successor in office, clear of all possible interference on my part, might make a fairer start. Had this decision been communicated to the person chiefly concerned it would not have been necessary for me to trouble you with this personal statement. I may add that, in agreement with my own wish, I am now, by the gracious permission of his Highness, wintering within his own dominions, at my own palace at Aurungabad.

In conclusion allow me to say that, far from being as some of the English papers phrase it, "the leader of the Opposition" to the new Minister, his Excellency the Nawab Asman Jah has no more sincere well-wisher than myself his predecessor. He is not merely a nobleman of great position and a most attached friend to my late father, but now that he is burdened with the responsibilities of an office which was almost thrust upon him, and which adds but little dignity to the great position which was his already, he possesses the strongest claim to the support of all that is best in our community, if for this reason only—that he has in the past steadily discountenanced all these ceaseless and shameless intrigues which, while profitable often to individuals are a danger to the very existence of our State.

The satisfactory relations which exist between his Highness the Nizam and his Minister,and the prudence and judgment shown by his Highness in the selection of that Minister, form, as I believe, the best, indeed the only safe-guards of the State of Hyderabad against the most serious internal trouble.

ADVENTURE UPON A DESERT ISLAND.

A ROMANTIC story of adventure upon a desert island is related by two survivors of the schooner General Siegel, who have arrived at Honolulu. The men state that the General Siegel left Honolulu on the 1st of September, 1886, for French Frigate Shoals, on a shark-fishing expedition. Her crew was composed of Captain Aberdine, Adolph Jorgen, the mate, the two men already mentioned, Peter Larkin, Peter Brown, Martin Neilson, and Charles Clemens. On the 23rd of September they arrived off Medway Island. On the night of the 26th of September the vessel was riding at anchor off this island, the whole of the crew being camped on shore. Towards midnight a gale of wind arose. The vessel drifted ashore and became a wreck. The crew thus found themselves cast upon a desolate island in mid-ocean, their only means of sustenance being seabirds and their eggs, and fish. About ten days afterwards a painful accident happened to Peter Larkin. Whild engaged in killing fish with giant powder one of his hands was blown off. He died from his injuries in few pays. After this a feud appears to have arisen between the mate Jorgen and the others. William Timple, one of the survivors, says that while he was alone in the hut Jorgen crept behind him and tried to strangle him with a rope. The lad called for help, when the mate desisted from the attempt. While the captain and Brown were after eggs Jorgen murdered them. When the others heard of this they taxed Jorgen with it, but he said the two had committed suicide. Olsen and Timpe then resolved to leave the island. They accordingly destroyed the ship's boat, and then sailed away on the 28th of June in a scow and left the mate alone. They headed for Marshal Island, which they reached after a voyage lasting two months and a half.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER OF A JOURNALIST.

THE post-mortem examination of the remains of the late Archibald M'Neill, of the *Sportsman*, took place at Boulogne last Saturday, January 7. The body itself was practically free from marks of violence, but on the head and face there were six or seven extensive contused wounds, quite sufficient to produce unconsciousness, if not death. In addition to the important injuries, the deceased's nose was broken and his neck somewhat swollen. The wounds on the head and face were certainly caused during life. The general result of the examination points to the conclusion that Mr. M'Neill was rendered unconscious by ill-treatment, robbed, and then thrown into the water. With regard to the deceased's movements on the night when he was missed, there is evidence of his having been in three cafés on that night with a Frenchman, named Dubois, who bears a very bad character, and who has been missing since the day after M'Neill's disappearance. The three cafés in which the couple were seen were the Café Chantant, the Café Fourney, and the Cosmopolitan—all being on the side of the harbour from whence the boat started. That the motive for the crime was robbery would appear from the fact that the body had been despoiled of all money and valuables. In this connection an incident which is likely to have a very important bearing on the case has transpired. Since the finding of the body the police have received an anonymous letter, written in bad French, enclosing the two bank notes which were missing—a £20 and a £5 note. The note simply stated that they had been sent back because the holder, under the circumstances, could not keep them. He had, he stated, found them on the body at ten o'clock that morning, which was obviously incorrect. Among the documents found on the body was a portion of a descriptive article, apparently written by Mr. M'Neill after missing the boat, and intended to be telegraphed to the *Sportsman*. For the benefit of the French telegraphists, this was written in an unusually careful and legible hand, and is interesting as evidence that Mr. M'Neill was in his right mind, and had no thought of suicide. The circumstance of his missing the boat is accounted for on the theory that, in accordance with instructions before leaving home, to keep the London office apprised of all his movements, he went ashore to despatch a message. The body of Mr. M'Neill was interred on Monday at Key Hill Cemetery, Birmingham. The remains arrived from London shortly before three o'clock, and were met by a large number of friends of the deceased and representatives of Birmingham newspapers. The coffin was placed in a hearse and conveyed to the cemetery. Those who travelled in morning coaches were Mr. Hector M'Neill, Mr. Bedford M'Neill, and Mr. Hugh M'Neill, brothers of deceased; Mr. Naish, brother-in-law; Mr. Peel and Mr. Britain. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Richard Green, and at the cemetery were representatives of the London Press Club and the London section of the Association of Journalists, the Savage Club, the Gallery and Savage Club Lodges of Freemasons, and of various newspapers in the Midlands. The coffin was covered with magnificent wreaths.

A telegram received from Boulogne on Tuesday, January 10, said:—"The Procureur has to-day received a second anonymous letter, written in pencil, accusing, by name, a man in Boulogne of the murder of Mr. M'Neill, and an arrest is expected hourly. The doctor's official report of the autopsy has been received from Paris. He distinctly concludes that a crime has been committed, the blows on the left temple being struck by the assailant's right hand, while his left hand held the front of M'Neill's coat, from which the two top buttons have been forcibly torn. In face of this evidence, it is concluded that the hypothesis of accident is untenable. There are no wounds on the hands or knees, which must have occurred had the deceased fallen from the quay on the stones beneath. A later telegram said:—"The man who was with M'Neill at the Cafe Fourney has been found and arrested. His name is Vermersch, not Dubois. He professes not to speak English, but acquaintances contradict this. He denies that he was with M'Neill, but Madame Veuve Torond, proprietress of the Cafe Fourney, is quite positive that he is the man." A letter was received by Mr. Hector M'Neill at Boulogne yesterday from the Foreign Office, London, dated the 9th inst., intimating that her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris has been instructed to represent to the French authorities the desirability of a thorough investigation of the matter, with a view to clearing up the mystery at present surrounding it.

THE MISSION TO ABYSSINIA.

THE Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* gives some interesting details received from Mr. Portal, the Head of the British Mission to the Negus, as to his journey in Abyssinia. The difficulties encountered by the Mission at starting are already known—the desertion of the guides and the long march without water, ending in the death of the interpreter.

On reaching Ras Aloola's camp at Asmara the Mission were made prisoners. It has since transpired that most of the ill-treatment received was due to the malice of the interpreter sent from England.

Mr. Portal and his companions were received as spies, and Ras Aloola would not listen to any remonstrance, declaring that they had come in league with the Italians and merely to gain time. A large hut, enclosed in a zareba, was apportioned to them, and a guard set round it, and if ever Mr. Portal was allowed outside he was attended by two or three soldiers. As he insisted the whole time on being allowed either to proceed or return, and was met invariably with the same categoric answer, "You shall neither go on nor go back," matters began to look serious. Ten days passed in this fashion, when a peremptory message arrived from the Negus that the Mission was to proceed at once. Much against the grain, Ras Aloola was forced to comply, and on the 19th of November the little party started in pursuit of the King, who was vaguely supposed to be somewhere between Debr Tabor and Ashangi. Ras Aloola would not permit them to take the road they wished, but sent them down his own route under an escort, who evidently had instructions to throw every obstacle in their way and to raise every village against them. They were obliged to skirt Adwa, leaving it on the left on their journey south, and after a fortnight's very hard travelling over mountain and plain and river, they reached Sokota, which has never been visited before by any European except a French priest.

Here they had news that the King was near Ashangi, and, striking off eastwards, they reached Lat, where they heard the King was one day's journey ahead of them. On the 4th of December they caught up the royal camp at Wofila; and on the 5th Mr. Portal had an audience, and presented the Queen's letter:—

He was very well received, the King, however, keeping his face covered with a shawl. He was surrounded by his Ministers and officers of State, and possesses a great deal of native dignity. At each fresh camping-ground on the march he has a fresh hut built for him, alongside of which is his tent, a large embroidered marquee, the whole being surrounded by a fence covered with bright crimson cloth. Ras Aloola, on the contrary, lives in one of three huts, which stand in the middle of the Asmara Camp, raised sixty feet high on a pyramid of mud, a short of eyrie nest. On the 5th Mr. Portal marched on with King John to Ashangi, and on the 7th had a long conversation, and arranged to leave next day. In the morning he received commands to wait on the King, but shortly afterwards the interpreter arrived with the following message:—"The King has changed his mind. He has heard that an Italian force has occupied Sahati, and wants you to explain how you can dare to come here as a mutual friend while such things are done." Mr. Portal very naturally answered that he was in no way responsible for the movements of the Italian troops; but from that day the former cordial relations ceased, and he continued to march with the King up as far as Chelikot. On the 16th, however, the King appears to have made up his mind, in answer to a letter from Mr. Portal, to let the Mission go. Accordingly, he summoned the English delegate, and received him well, giving him two letters for the Queen. Mr. Portal was then taken into a side-tent by some high Court functionaries and dressed with robes of honour, the whole costume being completed by a lion's mane, studded with silver and gold bosses, thrown over his shoulders, in which dress he shook hands and took leave of King John; who also presented him with a sword and shield embossed with purple velvet and gold and a royally caparisoned mule.

On the night of the 17th, however, a most unpleasant incident occurred, which for a short while placed the whole Mission in a very perilous predicament:—

Towards midnight it was noticed that some soldiers were wandering round the camp, which was pitched under a huge tree at Beleyssa. Shortly afterwards a ring of watch-fires was lighted, and it was evident that once more the Mission was imprisoned. No notice was taken till daylight began to appear, when the camp, which had been struck at about three a.m., prepared to march. The soldiers then at once came forward, and the officer at the head bluntly told Mr. Portal he should not go on. He, however, produced the letters of the Queen bearing the King's seal, which was recognized, and the soldiers fell back. Thereupon Mr. Portal advanced a yard or two beyond the watch-fires on his mule, when he heard a clicking of rifles, and a shout from his followers not to go on. At the same time, in the half-light, he could just make out one of the soldiers, three yards off, lying in the bush taking the most deliberate aim at him. He shouted for the interpreter who came up and said that, though it was too dark to see much, he could hear the men saying in Amharic, "You take this one, and I will take that, and so-and-so will take the other," and that they really were bent on massacring them all. Having called on the officer, this latter appeared, and said he had told them not to go, and on Mr. Portal's asking if he had given his men orders to fire, he answered that he had and meant it. At this juncture Mr. Portal got off his mule and said he would send a letter to the King. A young Abyssinian was accordingly despatched, but returned about four o'clock with a message that the King did not need to read the letter, but that they would be allowed to proceed. The real truth was, however, that before he had gone a hundred yards he had been seized and tied to a tree, where he had spent the day, and had only been released on condition of his telling the above story. Mr. Portal then decided to send Major Beech with a second letter, and this was safely delivered. The King was in a furious passion on hearing the news, and sent a peremptory message to the Governor of the district, that if the Mission were molested in any way it would cost him his head.

The rest of the journey was devoid of much incident. On the 23rd they arrived at Asmara, and Mr. Portal, in his Royal robes and lion's skin, called on Ras Aloola, and asked for guides to be sent on at once. Ras Aloola, however, was loth to let them go, and positively refused to allow them to proceed that day, being so insulting in his manner that Mr. Portal cut the interview short. The next day, however, they resumed their journey towards Massowa, and arrived at the Italian outposts a couple of hours after daybreak on the 25th.

RAILWAY DISASTERS IN AMERICA.

A COLLISION occurred on the Union Pacific Railway on Monday, January 9, by which a goods train ran into the rear of a passenger train near Cheyenne, Wyoming, and set some coaches on fire. Two emigrant coaches were destroyed, two children were burned to death, and ten persons injured. Many passengers were badly frozen, the thermometer standing at 20 degrees below zero. The train conductor went mad from the appalling sight and ran away. It is believed that he has since died from exposure among the mountain.

A terrible accident occurred on Tuesday afternoon on the Boston and Maine Railroad. An express train from Boston to Portland ran off the rails at Bradford, Massachusetts, in consequence of the breaking of the flange of one of the wheels of the first car. While rounding a curve two of the forward cars ran off the line. The momentum carried them against a building supporting a water-tank, placed alongside the line. The coaches crashed into this building, knocking down the supports of the receptacle. The tank fell, crushing the coaches like egg-shells, and making a complete wreck. Three persons in the tank-house were killed, with six of the passengers; and fifty-two passengers were injured, several of them fatally. The accident took place just at the entrance of a bridge over a river, and it was only by the merest chance that the train was not precipitated into the water.

THE STORMS IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

IT is officially stated in Vienna that sixteen persons perished during the recent abnormal frost in Galicia. The temperature there has now risen to a few degrees below zero, but fresh snow-storms are reported, and railway traffic was again suspended on Monday, Jan. 9, in Galicia. Owing to the snow the mail which left Constantinople viâ Varna on Tuesday, the 3rd Jan., was only delivered in Vienna on the 10th. The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* gives a graphic account of the difficulties of keeping the railway tracks open during the prevalence of the snow-storms. He says:—

In provincial towns, when the eagerly expected trains do not arrive at the accustomed hour the very life of the place seems to expire, and telegraphic messages with their curtness are rather a source of disquiet than comfort. Then, after many hours behind the time when a train is due have elapsed, a cry for help comes. The snow has been too much for the engine. The train has stopped midway in the open fields, or, oftener still, in a narrow valley where mountains of glittering snow rise on either side. Engines are heated, the snow-ploughs taken on to the line, and a number of well-clothed men are sent on. There is no danger of collision with the missing train, for the rescuing party soon find it as difficult to get to those who have been wrecked in an ocean of snow as these have found it to reach their place of destination. The snow-plough is a solid three cornered iron monster, attached to an engine, which pushes it on. The firm point bores into the masses of snow, which divide to the right and left, and are heaped up in long lines. When the snow is too much even for the plough, and rises to high impenetrable walls, the engine retires a hundred yards, and, with full steam on, goes at it again with a will, until it perforates the mass. Very often one machine is altogether unable to cope with the difficulty. Another is then fetched from the station.

The other evening a telegram from Hungary stated that a train was stuck in the snow near Klausenburg. A messenger made his way back to the last station in a terrible snow-storm, and telegrams were sent asking for help. In the course of the night five engines and three snow-ploughs were sent out to free the train, and their efforts were not crowned with success until eight in the morning, so that the passengers were prisoners in the train a whole night, with the thermometer at 10 deg. Reaumur under zero. Of course they could not alight, as a field of snow 8 ft. deep surrounded them on all sides, to the very windows of the compartments.

On such occasions all the male passengers in Austria-Hungary swear and all the females weep, whatever may be their force of character in trials of a different kind. It is difficult to describe what the men on the engines have to go through. They see, feel, and breathe nought besides snow in flakes, in powder, in prismatic needles; they are iced all over like artificially frosted trees, from their fur caps to their felt boots, and all the protruding hair, their beards, even their eyelashes, are hung with tiny ice particles. They cannot see whether they are passing through a plain or a mountainous country, along a lake or in the midst of a forest. They are literally enveloped in snow.

The engines look like colossal masterpieces of the confectioner's art. Sometimes when the train arrives at a station after five hours' work in the snow the men have to be helped off the engine. Their legs stand in cylinders of ice, as unlike the woollen trousers they went out in as the engine chimney itself. In all,these occurrences the wind is man's worst enemy, and when one of the terrible "boras," so frequent in the districts around the coast of the Adriatic, prevails, then all human efforts are in vain—and the trains are either not allowed to leave the station, or if they are caught in the storm must be left to their fate until the wind subsides. Then the passengers increase the sufferings of their situation tenfold by the stories with which they beguile their time. If the messenger does not reach the station another train may come up from behind, and a collision take place; or the storm which sweeps over the plain, driving the snow along and heaping it upon the only obstacle in the way—the train—may throw the carriages off the rails or down some chasm. It is not possible to realize how slowly time passes in such a case, or what an amount of good humour is necessary to support the mishap, I will not say smilingly, but with dignity.

THE AGITATION IN THE HIGHLANDS.

THE agitation among the Lewis crofters assumed a very serious aspect on Monday, Jan. 9, when the threatened raid on Aignish farm, which it was generally expected, in presence of the strong force of military and police, and in view of the proclamation issued by the Sheriff would be abandoned, was boldly carried into execution. The Point crofters adhered to their determination, and succeeded in driving off a large number of cattle from the farm. They were intercepted, however, by the marines, who recovered the cattle, and the police arrested thirteen of the raiders. The following particulars of the raid and its sequel give an idea of the intense excitement that prevails in the district, and of the resolute determination of the crofters to bring their grievances under public notice:—

THE AUTHORITIES FOREARMED.

A collision with the crofters was hardly expected by the authorities; but notwithstanding, complete preparations had been made in view of an outbreak. These preparations were made by the authorities in great secrecy, and carried out in such a way as to attract as little notice as possible, although it was generally understood in Stornoway that such a movement was likely to take place. The farm of Aignish is four or five miles distant from Stornoway—situated in the isthmus of a narrow peninsula of eight miles in length, which forms the district of Point. About five o'clock in the morning, the gunboat Seahorse landed her marines to the number of about 36 in Sandwick Bay, about a mile to the north of the town. The farm has a considerable range of outbuildings, and in these the marines were immediately put under cover. A detachment of the Royal Scots were marched in the same way to the farmhouse of Melbost, situated two miles nearer Stornoway than Aignish. The Royal Scots numbered thirty. Also before daybreak the police force available, numbering sixteen, began to drop into Aignish in threes and fours; and these men also were put under cover about the farm buildings. Finally, about eight o'clock, Sheriff Fraser drove down to the farm, accompanied by Mr. John Ross, the deputy Procurator Fiscal, and Superintendent Gordon of the police. The whole force was kept very closely out of sight; but, provisions having been sent on before, they made themselves as comfortable as the circumstances would permit.

OPENING OF THE CATTLE DRIVE.

About eleven o'clock the people might be seen from the farmhouse against the skyline, gathering quickly up to the march which separates Aignish from the township. In a few minutes the crofters, who now numbered about 400, were swarming over the marches, and scattering themselves over the fields—shouting and driving on the cattle, which now run wildly about—driven hither and thither from side to side of the field. When matters had gone thus far, Sheriff Fraser, Mr. Ross, and Superintendent Gordon, escorted by a couple of police, left the farmhouse, and went to meet the raiders. When the Sheriff approached, he was hailed with loud and angry cries of "Keep back." But as he did not do so, a knot of them gathered about him, whom he addressed in Gaelic, urging them to disperse peaceably. They only answered him that their families were starving, and with wild shouts, they broke away, and continued the chase. Several times the Sheriff went among them, and tried to pacify them, but they would listen only for a moment, and would then scatter away to join their fellows.

PURSUIT BY THE POLICE AND MARINES.

In view of the uselessness of attempting to reason with the people, the police were ordered out from under cover, and they set off in the direction of the Sheriff. The sheep were driven off in right good earnest, hotly chased by scores of people, in the same direction with the rest of the stock—towards Stornoway, in which direction the farm lands converge at the isthmus of a narrow strip. The raid was now general, and the crowd was increasing every moment.

THE RAIDERS OVERTAKEN.

By-and-bye the cattle-driving was in the hands of a few score of people. The greater number of people had got out of it, and were scattered behind on the offside of the farm, with the Sheriff, Procurator-Fiscal, and police after them. The marines, running across the fields, intercepted the people at the entrance to the narrow isthmus connecting Point with Stornoway. The marines were then halted at the opposite side of the farm, at a place where the public road to Point runs between banks of five feet in height. The crofters mustered on the other side, extending a deep front along the face of the bank. Immediately behind them, down a steep bank, was the beach, where the sea, open to the south-west wind, was being driven up in great rollers. Meantime the police had been going on with the work of making arrests. By the time the police came up with the marines, they had nine or ten men in handcuffs—old and young—one of them being one of the three men concerned in a midnight raid on the farm last week. They drew up, with their prisoners, behind the marines.

A FACE TO FACE ENCOUNTER.

The crowd on the opposite bank had by this time mustered to the number of 500 or 600; and when those who had been engaged in chasing the cattle beyond the confines of the farm joined they must have numbered upwards of 700. A few of the more obstreperous jumped into the road. Two policemen sprang down from the opposite side and collared one. Immediately there was a rush to the rescue. A score of sticks were swung about the heads of the policemen, who tried to drag their prisoner up the dyke. Mr. Ross, the Procurator-Fiscal, leaned over to give the police a hand, and immediately he was attacked and received three or four severe blows on the head and neck with a bludgeon. He drew a revolver which he carried, and which was stated to be empty, and it had a momentary effect on the crowd. Superintendent Gordon sprang into the centre of the melee, and tried to keep the crowd back; but their aspect got so threatening, and the clamour increased to such a pitch that it was not till a file of the marines leaped down and presented their bayonets on all sides that the police secured their man. The loss of their comrade exasperated the people to a most extraordinary pitch, and for a minute or two there was an appearance of a dangerous riot. Men went leaping about in a paroxysm of fury—shaking their weapons, and attempting to get at the marines across their bayonets. There was a cry of "Stone them," and a number of youths laid hold of clods and stones, and a few of the former were thrown. Ultimately the prisoner over whom the scuffle had taken place was lifted up, and the marines were withdrawn to their former post. But the fury of the crowd continued.

READING THE RIOT ACT.

Finally the Sheriff read the Riot Act, and explained its provisions in Gaelic. The people received the reading of the Act with derisive shouts. Captain Farquharson, of the Royal Scots, who had been on the farm, rode off to Melbost to bring up his men. Meantime the marines held the bank, waiting for the Royal Scots to come up before the prisoners should be removed. The delay gave the crowd time to cool.

THREATENING ASPECT OF THE CROFTERS.

Crowds of women gathered on the slopes adjoining the township and surveyed the situation from afar, and curiosity had led a great many people out from the direction of Stornoway, who took no part in the proceedings. During the delay, one of the prisoners—an old man—tried his influence to get the people to go home. "Go home," he said "to the bairns and look after them, and kill the hens." His advice was received with hooting, and he was told to go home. The young men of the crowd, many of whom are in the naval reserve,occupied some of their time in jeering at the soldiers, challenging them to try conclusions with them without their rifles. One man declared that if a shot was fired, the crowd would disarm the force, even at a loss of life.

ARRIVAL IN STORNOWAY.

The police conveyed their prisoners to Stornoway without incident, and the men were lodged in the local prison. Immediately afterwards, the Sheriff, the Procurator-Fiscal, and the Superintendent returned with the marines and police in search of the strayed cattle. Darkness came on them at Garabost—a mile beyond Aignish—and they returned without having seen the cattle, but they heard that they had been driven into the heart of the district. On their return, a guard of thirty marines and a number of the police were left at Aignish to watch the farmhouse and its inhabitants. The affair has caused a great sensation in Stornoway.

OPENING OF THE PORTUGUESE CORTES.

THE Portuguese Cortes were opened on January 2. In his Message to the Chambers King Louis, after announcing that the relations between Portugal and foreign Powers continued friendly, referred to the treaty recently signed at Pekin, and declared that the agreement had satisfied the necessity which existed for Portugal to regulate her political and commercial relations with China. A treaty of commerce had been signed with Denmark, and negotiations were now pending for the conclusion of a similar agreement with Spain. The dispute with the Sultan of Zanzibar was at present being inquired into at Lisbon with the co-operation of Germany and Great Britian. His Majesty then expressed his gratitude to the people for the reception accorded to him and all his family during his recent tour in the provinces. The Message after enumerating the various measures to be introduced by the Government during the ensuing session, including Bills dealing with the mode of election to the Legislative body, public instruction, the relations between capital and labour, and with the question of agricultural reform, proceeded to announce that extensive reforms and improvements had been effected in the land and sea forces of the country, while during the year just concluded great progress had been made in the colonies. The railway to Mormugao in the Portuguese Indies, had been completed, and the works on the line connecting Ambaca and Angola, in Western Africa, were being actively pushed forward. The facility with which the Portuguese officials were installed in the Congo district was doubtless due to the affection entertained by the natives for the Portuguese name. The Speech then referred to the opening of the first section of the Delagoa Bay Railway and to the expedition to Zanzibar, which had affirmed the Portuguese possessions in those regions. The rapid development of the colony of Delagoa Bay, the possession of which had been solemnly guaranteed to Portugal by the arbitration of France, had demanded the adoption of certain measures which had been carried out, including the organization of a European police corps, and the introduction of facilities for the development of agriculture and commerce, for the promotion of colonization, and the execution of public works in the town and port of Delagoa Bay. Turning next to financial matters, his Majesty declared that the situation from this point of view was satisfactory, notwithstanding the increase in the pay of both naval and military officers, and of the professors in the university and public schools, and it had not been found necessary to issue any new foreign loan. A contract had been concluded for the working of the railway in the provinces of Alentejo and Algarve, and with it the problem of the colonization of those provinces was closely connected. The King then announced the imposition of a tax on alcohol and the establishment of a tobacco regie, as well as a modification of the industrial contribution, with a view to relieving the poorer classes. A financial agency of the Portuguese Government would be created at Rio de Janeiro with a view to consolidating the public credit and ensuring the proper management of the funds of the Portuguese Consulates in Brasil.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Loodiana, Captain G Jacobs, sailed last evening, laden with a general cargo, for Rangoon and Moulmein.

THE s s Amana, 2,048 tons, Captain J Thwaite, consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. arrived in port yesterday morning from Sheilds, laden with 2,692 tons of coals.

THE s s Dora, 1,558 tons, Captain J Mills, arrived in Bombay, on Sunday last, laden with a cargo of 2,908 tons of coals and 101 tons of coke from Cardiff (December, 26). She consigned to her Captain.

THE s s Algoma, 1,892 tons, Captain J C Murray, cleared out yesterday for Genoa and other Continental ports laden with a general cargo. She has also one passenger on board—Mr A W Martindale.

THE Austro-Hungarian steamer Orion, 1,833 tons, arrived in Bombay yesterday forenoon, from Massowah, under Captain P Mattiazzi. She had on board a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr G Rastamji, Mr M Rastomji, Mrs Burjorji, child and infant; and 49 deck.

THE B I boat Kilwa, Captain J Anderson, sailed from Bombay yesterday, for the Persian Gulf ports and Karachi, laden and with the following passengers:—Mr Archibold Bhair, Lt Col Warburton, Lt Col F W M Spring, Colonel W[illegible] and the seven Khybar Maliks, for Karachi; Mr and Mrs Alliadina Jan Mahomed, for Busre[illegible] A F Pinto, for Bahrein; and sixty-two deck [illegible] different ports.

THE Anchor Line steamer Armenia, 2,218 tons, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Glasgow (29th December) having called at Liverpool, Gibraltar and Port Said. She had on board a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs Beville, Major H A Cherry, Captain Lushington, Lieut C E Norton, Lieut T H Henderson, Mrs and Miss Low, Mr and Mrs Mulles and infant, Mrs Kenneddy and three children, Mrs Down and two children, Rev R H and Mrs Greig and two children, Rev W H and Mrs Hollister and infant, and Miss Robson.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

30TH JANUARY, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Singapore	2430	G. Parodi	A	F. Bozzoni.
.. Armenia	2218	G. Read	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
.. Ganges	2148	E. Stewart	C	P. & O. Co.
.. C. Murray	1372	E. Warfolk	E	F. Muir & Co.
.. Orion	1933	P. Mattiazzi	E	J. Janni & Co.
.. Wivenhoe	1225	R. D. Clark	F	Beyts, Craig & Co.
.. Apollo	2066	J. Douglas	G	F. Muir & Co.
.. Niagara	2044	J. M. Conochie	H	K. Nixon & Co.
.. Brookfield	1599	Reynolds	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
.. W. Hall	2240	J. Verell	M	K. Bates & Co.
.. Algoma	1866	J. C. Murray	N	Captain.
.. Kt. Errant	2286	J.J.G. Mathews	O	K. Nixon & Co.
.. Europa	1432	R. Jones	P	K. Nixon & Co.
.. Ganges	1490	D. Roberts	Q	Beyts Craig & Co
.. Avlona	1279	J. A. Tait	Ibis	Beyts Craig & Co.
.. Avoca	900	C. Clyhoe	--	Visram Ebrahim & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
30	Armenia (s)	Read	Glasgow, Dec. 29.
	Amana (s)	Thwaite	Shields, Dec. 31.
	Orion (s)	Mattiazzi	Mussowah, Jan. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
30	Kilwa (s)	Anderson	Gulf Ports and Karachi.
	Kapurthala (s)	Turner	Marmagoa.
	Algoma (s)	Murray	Genoa, &c.
	Wivenhoe (s)	Clarke	Elephant Point.
	Loodiana (s)	Jacobs	Rangoon and Moulmein.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Worsley Hall, for Marseilles.
" Purulia, for the Gulf and Karachi.
" Armenia, for Liverpool and Marseilles.
" Europa, for Antwerp, Dunkirk and Liverpool.

The schooner Mamoody cleared yesterday for Inhambane.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 27.

Keown, Lt., 4th Bombay Rifles, on leave, from Fatehgar.

JANUARY 28.

Shortland, Lt. Col., Bo. R. A., from siege operations, from Kirkee.
Slater, Captain, Bo. R. A., from siege operations, from Kirkee.
Bolton, Lt., Bo. R. A., from siege operations, from Kirkee.
Hammond, Major, Bo. R. A., from siege operations, from Kirkee.
Beaufort, Capt., Bo. R. A., from siege operations, from Kirkee.
Vanderzee, Lt., Bo. R. A., from siege operations, from Kirkee.
Chepmell, Lt., Bo. R. A., from siege operations, from Kirkee.

JANUARY 29.

Crasber, Major-General, Bengal, R. E., on leave, from Dalhousie.
Woods, Major, Bombay, R. A., on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Kirk, Lt., Bengal, 2nd Dragoon Guards, from leave, from England.
Cummins, Lt-Col., 4th Cavalry, H. C., from leave, from England.
Shelley, Lt., Bengal, R. E., on language leave, from Simla.

JANUARY 30.

Lushington, Captain, Bengal, 6th Regiment, H. C., from sick leave, from England.
Cherry, Major, Bengal, Northumberland Fusiliers, from leave, from England.
Henderson, Lt., 24th Bombay Infantry, from sick leave, from England.
Norton, Lt., Bengal R. E., from sick leave, from England.
Nathan, Lt., Bo., R. E., on duty, from Calcutta.
Neville, Major, 14th Bengal Lancers, from leave, from England.
Mullen, Surgeon, Bengal, I. M. S., from sick leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 30.

Cherry, Major, Bengal, Northumberland Fusiliers, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.
Kirk, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Dragoon Guards, on duty, to Umballa.
Spring, Lt, Col, Bombay, Inspector-Genl of Ordnance, on duty, to Karachi.
Cummins, Lt-Col, 4th Cavalry, H C, on leave, to Bolarum.
Gordon, Lt, Bombay, 4th Cavalry, on duty, to Sirur.
Davies, 2nd Lt Madras, Sheshire Regt, from sick leave to Rangoon.
Hancock, Lt-Col, Bombay, Political Department, from leave, to Kathiawad.
Hancock, Lt, 9th Bombay Infantry, from leave, to Satara.
Westmacott, Lt-Col, 28th Bombay Infantry, off leave, to Baroda.
Gordon, Captain, Bengal Remount Dept., on duty, to Saharanpore.
Chaplin, Lt-Col, Madras, Judge Advocate, on duty, to Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 31st January, 1888.

1. THERE will be Commanding Officer's parade at the Town Hall, on Saturday next, the 4th February, at 5 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, Girgaum, and Prince's Dock at 4-30 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, and members defraying [illegible] own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. The following movements will be practised on parade, viz:—Sections 31, 32, 33, 34, (1, 2, 3, 4), 7, 8, 36, 38, manual firing and bayonet exercise.

2. There will be Sword Drill for Officers at 5-30 p.m. at the Volunteer Club on Thursday, 9th February.

3. A Proficiency Class will be held at 6 p.m. at Volunteer Club on Thursday, 9th February.

4. It is requested that every efforts will be made to carry out Class firing both by recruits and trained Volunteers.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

5. There will be Riding school for all hands on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m. Swords, Military bridles and head ropes to be worn.

By Order,

(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

URANCES.

REDUCTION OF RATES
FOR
LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE has substantially reduced its Rates for India under certain Forms of Assurance, and all those holding Policies where the sums assured and premiums are payable in one uniform currency will get the benefit of the reduction.

Copies of the Prospectus containing the New Rates, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, &c., may be obtained on application to

GEO. OLIVER, Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

INVESTED FUNDS exceed ...£6,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME exceed ...£ 900,000

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £300,690
" 1885 .... £988,1.6
" 1886 .... £955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods, ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672,040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
______ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*:—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

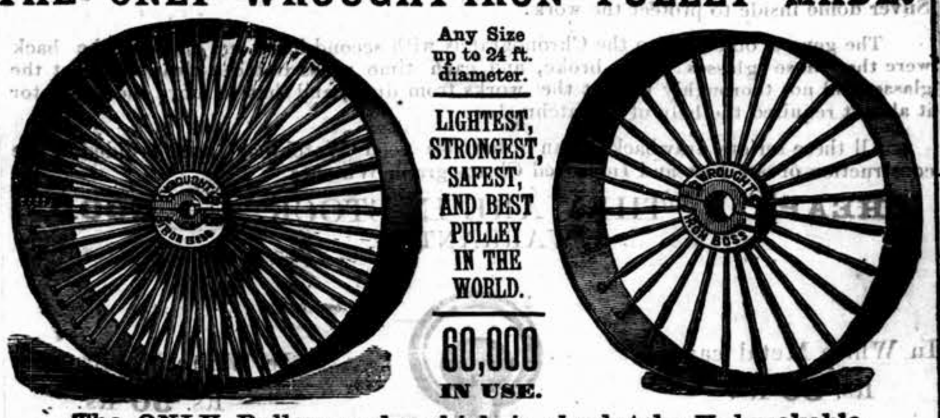
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co. ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

Highest Award at International Inventions Exhibition.

RODGERS' PULLEYS
(REGISTERED).

Entirely Wrought-Iron RIM, ARMS, BOSS.

THE ONLY WROUGHT-IRON PULLEY MADE.



Any Size up to 24 ft. diameter.

LIGHTEST, STRONGEST, SAFEST, AND BEST PULLEY IN THE WORLD.

60,000 IN USE.

The ONLY Pulley made which is absolutely Unbreakable.

SOLE MAKERS:

HUDSWELL, CLARKE & Co.,
RAILWAY FOUNDRY, LEEDS.

Used EXCLUSIVELY for driving the Electric Light at the Fisheries, Health, Inventions, and Colonial and Indian Exhibitions.

TEETH LIKE PEARLS,

white and sound teeth, perfect freedom from decay, a healthy action of the gums, and delightfully fragrant breath can best be obtained by discarding gritty tooth powders and acid washes and using daily

Rowlands' Odonto

or Pearl Dentifrice, a white powder composed of the most recherché ingredients of the Oriental herbal, and warranted free from any gritty or deleterious ingredients; it whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, eradicates scurvy, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath, while its anti-septic and anti-scorbutic properties exercise a highly beneficial influence on the teeth and gums. All Dentists allow that neither washes or pastes can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and preventing decay as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder: such ROWLANDS' ODONTO has always proved itself.

No other Odonto is genuine.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL is now sold in a golden colour for fair and golden-haired people and children.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR beautifies the complexion, eradicates all cutaneous defects, and renders the skin soft, smooth and delicate. Ask anywhere for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious and pernicious imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT:
TREACHER & Co., BYCULLA AND FORT, BOMBAY.

SODA WATER MACHINERY.

(McEWEN'S PATENT.)
THE MOST ECONOMICAL and
BEST IN THE WORLD.

SAVES 30 per cent. in Materials.
50 per cent. in Power.

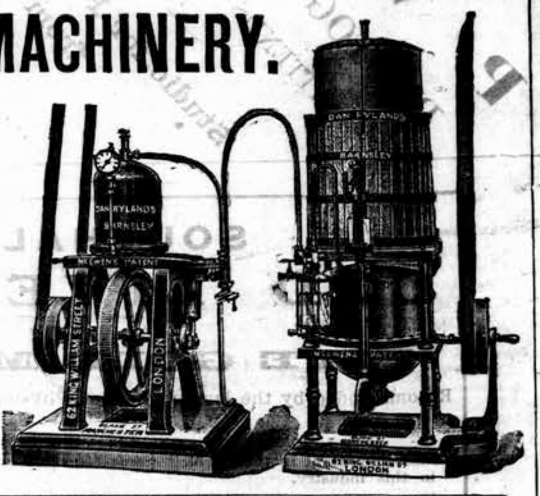
Occupies half the usual space, specially adapted for exportation.

McEWEN'S PATENT
RAPID PARAGON FILLER.

Only Filler which has obtained TWO GOLD MEDALS.

OVER 2,250 ALREADY SOLD

SOLE MAKER—
DAN RYLANDS,
Barnsley, England.
CATALOGUES FREE.



Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of, (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

PETER MÖLLER'S

REGISTERED
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
TRADE MARK.

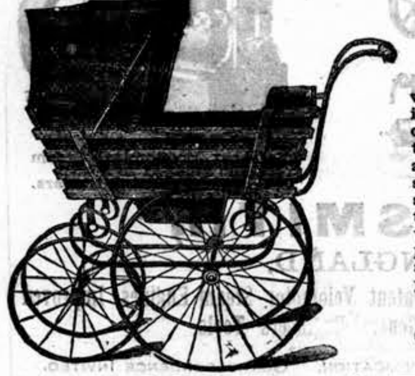
COD LIVER OIL.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER



To the Trade, and for Export.
A Speciality for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,

which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without its disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care may easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALID CARRIAGES of Modern Design and at lowest prices.

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

PHILIP BLEE, Newcastle Works, Basford, Nottingham, England.

THE BECK-REECE PATENT

ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

For the Manufacture of Transparent Block Ice or for all Refrigerating Purposes on the Anhydrous Ammonia Absorption System.

ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF LIQUID AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT 900 UNITS OF HEAT.
ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF ETHER WILL ABSTRACT ONLY 163 UNITS OF HEAT.
MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

NO AIR PUMPS! NO VAPOR PUMPS!! NO BRINE PUMPS!!!

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine will make 10 lbs. of Ice with an expenditure of One Pound of Coal.
A 20 „ „ „ „ 15 lbs. „ „ „ One Pound of Coal.
A 10 Ton Size ETHER Machine makes 5 lbs. „ „ „ One Pound of Coal.
A 20 „ „ „ „ 6 lbs. „ „ „ One Pound of Coal.

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine requires a steam engine of 8 horse power.
A 10 „ ETHER „ „ „ 30 „

In selecting a Freezing Machine these advantages undeniably point to the great superiority of Anhydrous Ammonia by the BECK-REECE *Patent System over Ether or other Refrigerants.*

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS OR FOR CATALOGUES APPLY TO

W. H. BECK, 115, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE
WEST-END HOUSE.
MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED
HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
GEM JEWELLERY.
CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.	POONA.
43, Esplanade Road,	1 East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

TRADE MARK

REGISTERED.

Aerated Water Manufrs. -
Mess Presidents - -
Club Stewards - - -
} Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.

QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES
HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remakable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action in the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself;*" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilizing, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
LABORATORY.
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICES.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

SHE SHOWED SIGNS OF DEATH.

"52, Storks-road, S.E.,
June 2, 1887.

"To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.)
41, Farringdon-road.

"I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse instead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she would only last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true, and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of Hop Bitters at stated times, which acted with good results. It is now two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she did before she was taken ill.

"You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters, I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) "R. K. HAMILTON."

HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medicine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other medicinal leaves and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a bottle to-day; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go tell them, or give them a bottle of genuine Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life.

NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.

HOP BITTERS
Cannot be genuine
Unless our name and
Address is at the foot
Of every Label.

THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY
(LIMITED).
FARRINGDON ROAD
LONDON, E.C.
WARE OF FRAUDS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 3
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5
Second do. 3
Third do. 2
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... 2 As. line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per line
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, or the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-
Each succeeding line .... „ -8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 16
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 4

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum .... Rs 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
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BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum .... Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietors" of the *Bombay Gazette*

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NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a **sure** remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : **LE PERDRIEL & Ce, Paris**

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : **J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud**

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr **Guillié's Elixir and Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**

9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

ANTI-EPIDEMIC

The only Hygienic Disinfectant

PHENOL-BOBŒUF

MONTYON PRIZE GIVEN BY THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

Indispensable for HOSPITALS and SICK ROOMS PREVENTS the SPREADING OF **INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

No one should be without it.

PERFUMED PHENOL-BOBŒUF for toilet use.

PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Dentifrice.

PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Soap.

Wholesale : *PHÉNOL-BOBŒUF,*

61, Faubg Poissonnière, PARIS

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised

DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S grains of Health!

VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 31, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras : Barrie & Ce; *Bombay* : Kemp & Co; *Calcutta*: Dumaine

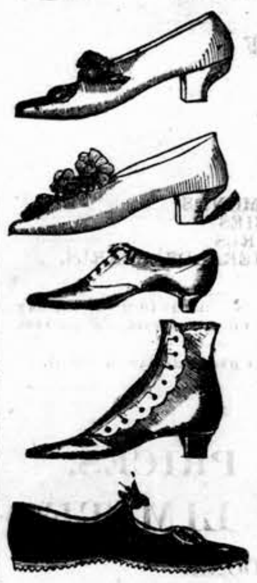
WHOLESALE : PARIS, **J. ESPIC**

20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

DUNNETT AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.



WE have now in stock a choice selection of LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES, of which the following are a few :—

LADIES' PATENT COURT SHOES, the best quality satin-lined, stylish, and beautifully finished. Rs. 9-8 per pair.

LADIES' COURT SHOES, in glacé [illegible] also in Bronze with richly-beaded toes. [illegible] to 9-8.

LADIES' SATIN SHOES, in various colours and of the best quality.

LADIES' WALKING (OXFORD) SHOES, in glacé kid, stylish, light, and strong. Rs. 9-8 to 10-8.

LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS, in glove kid, calf kid, and glacé, very durable. Rs. 12-8 to 14-8.

LAWN-TENNIS SHOES, "DERMATINE" and "CHAMPION," in Black leather, Brown, White, and Blue canvas, and in all sizes. Rs. 8-8, 9-8, 10-8, etc. etc.

Please apply for our New Price List.

XMAS & NEW YEAR'S COSTUMES

FOR

BOYS AND GIRLS,

FANCY HATS & BONNETS,

AT

MRS. NEUMAN'S

BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,

63, MEADOW ST., BOMBAY.

From a Newly-born Baby to a Child of 10 years old can be completely equipped.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

FER BRAVAIS.

THIS SPLENDID TONIC

HAS NOW ACQUIRED A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Read the Reports of the Leading Medical Journals.

The "**LANCET**" of March 1877 says:—"*Colloid hydrate of iron in aqueous solution.*" "*Neutral and tasteless.*" "*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"

The "**BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL**" of March 1877 says:—"FER BRAVAIS *is a remarkably valuable preparation. It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and does not blacken the teeth. An eminent London Physician writes to us : 'I have given it in cases in which no other form of Iron could be taken ; it is the best preparation of Iron I have met with.'*" *Taken readily by children.*

INVALUABLE AS A GENERAL RECONSTITUENT IN HOT CLIMATES.

Taken on a piece of sugar or in a glass of wine.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c., in bottles conveniently packed in portable card cases, each supplied with an atmospheric drop measure, and full directions for use.

PRICES { SMALL SIZE, 3s. each (sufficient for three weeks' treatment). LARGE SIZE, 4s. 6d. each (sufficient for six weeks' treatment).

To be obtained of TREACHER & CO.

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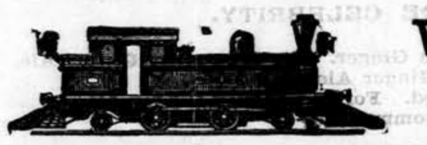

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MANUFACTURER

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LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS,

FOR TOWNS, ESTATES, PLANTATIONS, BRANCH LINES,

PRIVATE PASSENGER LINES FOR NATIVE PRINCES.

As a guarantee of quality, it may be mentioned that W. G. BAGNALL manufactures and supplies these to H.M. Government for use in India, the Soudan, the Suakim-Berber Railway, and in all parts of the world.

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CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
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GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1883-84 AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE TO D. MACROPOLO FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE

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GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

1.	Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5 0	7.	Imperial	per 100 Rs.	3 0
2.	Dukeof Connaught	„ „	4 0	8.	Alpha	„ „	2 8
3.	Sir Henry Thomson (with cotton plugs)	„ „	4 0	9.	Prince of Wales	„ „	2 0
4.	Finos (Lady)	„ „	3 0	10.	Prince Boris	„ „	2 8
5.	Bosphorus	„ „	3 8	11.	Victoria	„ „	1 8
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N.B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 are without mouth-pieces.

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper ; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

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Extra Flowers, per lb.	Rs. 12 0	No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb.	Rs. 6 0
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(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra fineuality.)

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Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 1881.

Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Coconada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

TOBACCOS (for Pipe) Daily Manufactured.

The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture	per lb. Rs. 3 0	Cavendish	per lb. Rs. 1 8
Medium	„ „ 2 8	Virginia Bird's Eye	„ „ 3 0

And all kinds of English Cut Tobacco.

The largest stock of real Meerschaum, Clay, G. B. D., and Self-cleaning Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, real Amber Mouth-pieces, Tobacco Pouches, and all Smokers' Requisites.

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MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. bave just received a consignment of NEW RACE or CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, which for durability, accuracy, precision and convenience leave nothing to be desired.

The Chronograph hand is in front of the Watch over the hour and minute hands, the cases of fine Silver are extra strong with a solid cover in the back and a glass or Silver dome inside to protect the work.

The general objection to the Chronographs with second hand and glass in the back were that those glasses often broke, and each time necessitated a changing ; that the glasses did not thoroughly protect the works from dust ; and that to move the regulator it almost required the help of a Watchmaker.

All these serious drawbacks of an otherwise good Watch have been avoided in the construction of our New and Improved Chronograph Watches.

CHEAP. THEY ARE IN STOCK. **GOOD.**

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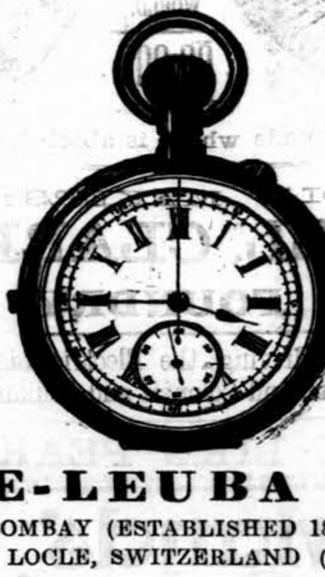

In White Metal case, Rs. **50** Rs.	In White Metal case, Rs. **50** Rs.
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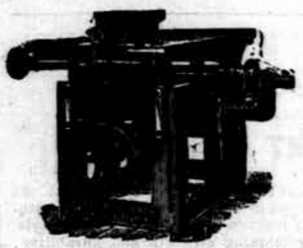
Sold throughout INDIA in Half-Pint and Pint Bottles, by Chemists and Dealers.



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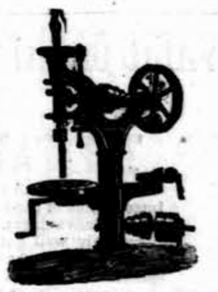

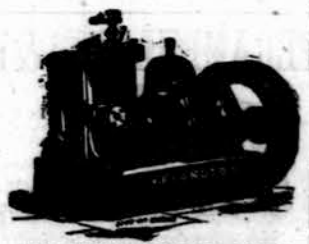

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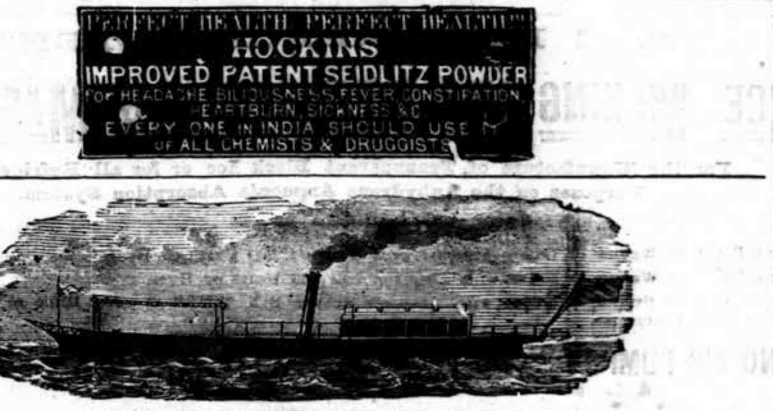

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BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.
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BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.

ORDINARY GRAVITY.

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This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary

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Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

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This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

MESSRS. LYON & Co.,
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THE ARAB HORSE EMPORIUM.

HORSES ! HORSES ! Arrival of the Best Batches of Arab and Persian Horses per s.s. "King Arthur" and s.s. "Arabia" from Bussorah and Bushire.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse-Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect several Fresh Batches of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies and Galloways, &c. ; also a large number of Big Persian Horses. No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 28th December, 1887.

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BREWED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA | BOTTLED AT THE BREWERY

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GRIMES' TEN GUINEA OUTFIT

A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE

A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
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A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS in finest Crystal, elegant shapes.
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A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.
All Packed complete in iron-bound case.

GRIMES' CANTEEN containing Electro-plate and Cutlery for 12 persons £16-16-0.

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ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY

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and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.

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Unsurpassed for refreshing and softening the skin, and an exceedingly choice Perfume for the Handkerchief. An entirely new article prepared exclusively by the inventors.

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